

# DAILY REPORT

*People's Republic of China*

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13 July 1978

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# **DAILY REPORT**

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## **PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

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## GENERAL

## PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE ON NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

OW121658Y Peking NCNA in English 1652 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--Following is an article by the Commentator of the PEOPLE'S DAILY today entitled "Non-Aligned Movement Will Advance in Unity in the Struggle":

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries is to be held in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia, from July 25 to 29. The whole world is concerned about its convocation and the vast Third World countries and people are ardently wishing it success. People have lately expressed great concern over the development of the non-aligned movement, as due to the sabotage of superpowers, of Soviet social-imperialism in particular, the non-aligned movement is now facing a serious struggle--whether it will persevere in or change the orientation of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and whether it will uphold unity or tolerate division. Its outcome will have decisive significance for the movement as to whether it will continue to play a positive role in the world as a pivotal political force.

Because of its adherence to the purposes of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and to the principles of non-alignment with big powers and military blocs, the non-aligned movement, composed of the majority of the Third World countries, has played an important role since the 1960s in the struggle of the Third World countries and people for the defence of national independence, the development of the national economy and against aggression and intervention by imperialism and superpowers. It has won broad support among the Third World countries and people. This steadily growing movement is having more and more influence in international affairs. The hegemonist superpowers see in the development of that movement a tremendous obstacle to their pursuance of the policy of aggression and expansion. The Soviet social-imperialists, in particular, betray mortal hatred for and fear of the movement. They deliberately resort to various base tricks in an attempt to split the movement by changing its orientation of struggle. This is the root cause of the difficulties plaguing the movement.

The Soviet Union has not only brought pressure to bear on the non-aligned movement from outside, but used Cuba to conduct sabotaging activities within the movement as well. Both countries are trying their utmost to peddle the fallacies of "a single imperialism," forbidding the non-aligned movement to oppose Soviet social-imperialist hegemonism. They set criteria by themselves, wilfully dividing the member states of the movement into two categories of "progressives" and "reactionaries," thus seriously wrecking its unity. They played up the Soviet Union as the "natural ally" of the non-aligned movement, calling on the movement to ally with the Soviet Union in an attempt to place the movement onto the orbit of social-imperialist domination of the world. More seriously, the Soviet Union has even directed Cuba to use force to commit aggression against and interfere in other non-aligned countries, causing grave difficulties to the unity of the non-aligned movement. The criminal activities of the Soviet Union and Cuba under its manipulation to split and undermine the non-aligned movement have aroused strong indignation and deep apprehension among many non-aligned countries.

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To ensure healthy development of the movement, a number of non-aligned nations have expressed the will to end the split, strengthen solidarity and stick to the correct orientation of the movement. Apparently, this is absolutely necessary and also represents the common desire of the broad masses of the Third World. A number of non-aligned countries have pointed out that the key to success of the forthcoming foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries is to prepare for the non-aligned summit documents safeguarding the purposes and unity of the non-aligned movement, instead of a new venue for the conference or other questions. It is fully correct.

China is a developing socialist country, belonging to the Third World along with all non-aligned countries. The Chinese people harbour sincere and friendly sentiments for the non-aligned movement and treasure its successes already attained. They hope at the same time that the non-aligned movement will surmount every obstacle and difficulty on the road of advance. They resolutely support the non-aligned countries in their just struggle to keep to their purposes of combating imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and safeguarding their unity. They are convinced that with experience gained in the struggle against hegemonism and with the tradition of independence and initiative, the majority of the non-aligned countries, by closing their ranks in struggle, will assuredly smash sabotaging and splitting schemes from within and without, overcome all difficulties on the road of advance and make contributions to the further consolidation and development of the non-aligned movement.

#### LI HSIEN-NIEN HINTS PRC WILLING TO INDUCE FOREIGN FUNDS

OW130939Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0924 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jul (KYODO)--Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien indicated Thursday that China would be willing to induce foreign funds to finance its modernization programs. Meeting a delegation of Japan's Mitsui Industrial Group, Li said that China would require a large amount of funds in 2 years' time when its development projects are in full swing. "Then we will ask you to deposit money (at the Bank of China)," he said.

Li said: "We can do without foreign funds this year, because our foreign currency reserves at the moment total well over 2 billion dollars." This is the first time that a senior Chinese Government official has mentioned a specific figure on China's foreign exchange reserves.

Yoshizo Ikeda, president of Mitsui and Company, who headed the Japanese group, told newsmen later that Li's remarks indicated Peking's positive posture toward a financing formula suggested by Japanese banks. This formula calls for a consortium of Japanese banks to deposit funds at the Bank of China, which in turn will funnel them into various development projects.

Ikeda indicated that the Mitsui Group was planning to approach Chinese authorities with concrete finance plans under this method. The Mitsui delegation has had energetic discussions with Chinese officials since arriving here last Friday.

Group members have met leading officials of 14 ministries and eight state trading and industrial corporations and the Bank of China.

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Officials accompanying Ikeda said the delegation had detailed talks with the Chinese Coal Industry Ministry on possible cooperation in coal mining. The officials said that proposals discussed at the meeting called on the Mitsui Group to provide mining equipment and technical expertise and get payment for them in coal. Ikeda described his visit as fruitful, saying that the Mitsui Group companies represented in the delegation had received business inquiries that could result in deals in the months ahead. The delegation is scheduled to return to Tokyo Friday afternoon.

TENG HSIAO-PING MEETS UNESCO DIRECTOR GENERAL M'BOW

OW121346Y Peking NCNA in English 1216 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a friendly conversation with Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow, director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, this morning.

Present on the occasion were members of Mr. M'Bow's party Abdul-Razzak Kaddoura, assistant director-general for natural sciences; Makaminan Makagiansar, assistant director-general for culture and communication; Chikh Bekri, director of the Cabinet of the Director-General; and Young Tien-cheng, director of the Bureau of Budget. Present were Mrs. M'Bow and their daughter. Present were Liu Hsi-yao, Chinese minister of education, and Yang Yun-yu, Chinese member of the UNESCO Executive Board.

#### UNITED STATES

U.S. CONDUCTS UNDERGROUND NUCLEAR TEST IN NEVADA

OW130758Y Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--The United States conducted another underground nuclear test in the Nevada desert yesterday, according to reports from Washington. A nuclear device with a yield of between 20,000 and 150,000 tons of TNT was detonated 1,850 feet below the desert floor. It was the sixth test announced this year and the 316th since the United States and the Soviet Union concluded "the Partial Nuclear Test Ban Treaty" in 1963. Not all tests are announced, said an AP dispatch. That means the United States has conducted more nuclear tests than it announced.

PENNZOIL DELEGATION DEPARTS PEKING FOR HOME

OW121358Y Peking NCNA in English 1218 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--The 14-member delegation of the Pennzoil Company from the United States led by J. Hugh Liedtke, chairman of the board of the company, left here for home by air yesterday. The delegation arrived here on June 23 at the invitation of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

Wang Wen-lin, vice-chairman of the host council, and Chang Wen-pin, general manager of the Chinese Petroleum Company, met and feted the guests on separate occasions. The delegation visited oilfields in China and had business discussions with the Chinese Oil and Natural Gas Exploration and Exploitation Corporation.

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#### OU TANG-LIANG RECEIVES U.S. STUDENT DELEGATION

OW121736Y Peking NCNA in English 1511 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--Ou Tang-liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with a delegation of the Revolutionary Student Brigade from the United States. Ou Tang-liang gave a banquet in their honour after the meeting.

The delegation arrived in Peking on June 21 and toured Shanghai, Nanking, Wuhsi, Tsinan, Tsingtao and the Shengli oilfield. The American guests will shortly leave here for home.

#### PRC ARTISTS PERFORM AT NEWPORT MUSIC FESTIVAL

OW130806Y Peking NCNA in English 0730 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] New York, 11 Jul (HSINHUA)--Chinese artists won warm applause at the last evening of the Newport Opera Music Festival which ended last weekend. The audience, more than double the average size, were tremendously amused by all the six instrumental and vocal solos of the Chinese artists. The performers had to give repeated encores and their one-and-a-half hour programme was prolonged for another hour. The artists, who form part of the visiting Chinese performing arts company, were led to Newport by Chou Hsiao-yen, deputy leader of the company.

Humphrey Donnelly III, Mayor of Newport, received Chou Hsiao-yen and the other nine Chinese artists. Senator Claiborne Pell (Rhode Island) attended the performance. Li Chien-yuan, head of the Chinese Cultural Center of Boston, and more than twenty Americans of Chinese descent specially went to Newport to welcome them and extend greetings on behalf of the governor of Massachusetts.

The American audience enjoyed the performance very much. One of them said that the Chinese artists "have high technique, dramatic feeling and a perfect combination of mind, sentiment and technique." Another said: "The artists are perfectly trained, rich in feeling and their performance is extraordinary."

The performance has deepened the American people's understanding of the Chinese people. One of the listeners said: "I know China only through books when I was a child. This time your performance realized my illusions about China. Now I know not only the Chinese ancient culture but also of the country today."

Many Americans expressed the hope that more Chinese art troupes would visit the U.S. next year. Two university students expressed the desire that "U.S.-China relations will be normalized at an early date so that cultural exchanges can develop further."

#### U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT TO SOMALIA

OW111540Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 11 Jul (HSINHUA)--A U.S. congressional delegation headed by Robert L. Leggett left here yesterday at the end of a six-day official visit to Somalia, the SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reported today.



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In an interview with newsmen, Leggett said that the purpose of their visit was to promote relations between Somalia and the United States. Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre received the delegation on July 7. The delegation held talks with Somali Government leaders on strengthening bilateral relations between the two countries.

#### NORTH ASIA

##### JAPAN'S MITSUI DELEGATION RECEIVED BY LI HSIEN-NIEN

OW130852Y Peking NCNA in English 0840 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with the delegation of the Mitsui Group led by Yoshizo Ikeda.

The delegation is made up of leading personnel of the group's 15 major enterprises. Vice-Premier Li met Mr. Yoshizo Ikeda at the head of a Mitsui Group delegation in 1974 when they were visiting China. Since then, there has been new development in the economic and trade relations between the Mitsui Group and China. Today the hosts and guests had a discussion on further developing the economic, trade and financial cooperation and technical exchanges.

Present on the occasion were Wang Yao-ting, chairman, and Wang Wen-Lin, vice-chairman, of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade; Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry, and Yeh Ching-hao, deputy department director of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

##### Meets Foreign Trade Minister

OW121430Y Peking NCNA in English 1241 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--Li Chiang, Chinese minister of foreign trade, met and had a friendly talk here this morning with all members of the delegation of the Mitsui Group, Japan, led by Yoshizo Ikeda. Among those present on the occasion was Wang Wen-Lin, Vice-Chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade.

##### JAPANESE PAINTER GIVES PAINTING TO YEH CHIEN-YING

OW101722Y Peking NCNA in English 1630 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--The well-known Japanese landscapist, Kai Higashiyama, recently asked the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association to write to Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association For Friendship With Foreign Countries, about his decision to present Chairman Yeh Chien-ying of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress with one of his works now being on display in China. Wang Ping-nan forwarded the painting to Chairman Yeh Chien-ying today. Entitled "The Bright Moon Over The Lichiang River," the painting was done in 1976 when Mr Higashiyama visited Kweilin. The "Higashiyama Painting Exhibition" opened in Peking on May 26 and has been recently moved to Shenyang. It has been warmly received by Chinese painters and general public.



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JAPANESE PARLIAMENTARIANS MEET SUN PING-HUA, OTHER OFFICIALS

OW120643Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul KYODO--A suprapartisan Japanese parliamentary mission conferred with Sun Ping-hua, chief secretary of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on the pending Japan-China peace and friendship treaty Wednesday [11 July] morning. Japan and China are to resume government-to-government talks in Peking July 21 for conclusion of the treaty.

At the meeting, Sun was reported to have reiterated China's strong stand for conclusion of the treaty. The Japanese dietmen's mission, headed by Ryoichi Nagata, Liberal-Democratic Party chairman of the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee, consisted of leading committee members, including socialist Issei Inoue.

They were visiting China at the invitation of the China-Japan Friendship Association on their way home from Britain where they had held a series of meetings with British Government and parliamentary leaders.

The mission will hold a meeting with Foreign Minister Huang Hua in Peking Wednesday afternoon. The parliamentarians are the first Japanese visitors to meet the Chinese foreign minister.

Meeting with Huang Hua

OW121436Y Peking NCNA in English 1247 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with Ryoichi Nagata, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives of Japan, and his party. Japanese Ambassador to China Shoji Sato was present.

Present on the occasion were Wang Hsiao-yun, deputy director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry; and Sun Ping-hua, secretary general of the China-Japan Friendship Association.

Ryoichi Nagata and his party arrived in Peking on July 10 for a visit to China on their way to Britain. In the evening, Chang Hsiang-shan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, gave a dinner in their honour.

JAPANESE EDITORIAL CALLS FOR VIGILANCE AGAINST SOVIET UNION

OW122007Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--A call for vigilance against Soviet intervention in Indochina was made in an editorial carried in the July issue of the JOURNALISTS LEAGUE BULLETIN, of Japan.

The editorial states: "Following the delicate development of the situation in Indochina after the Vietnam war, the armed conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea has taken place. The persecution and massive expulsion of Chinese nationals from Vietnam has intensified relations between those two countries. This new serious situation which was unimaginable in the time of the Vietnamese war will exert great influence over the whole of Asia."

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Referring to the change in the situation in Vietnam, it says: "We cannot but see the black hand of the Soviets in the area. The Soviet Union is attempting to "Cubanize" Vietnam and make it party to the encirclement of China and an ally in the contention for hegemony with the U.S.

The editorial points out: "Considering this strategy from a global point of view, Europe is the main battlefield. This is comparatively certain. But, this does not deny the importance of Asia which includes vast lands with huge manpower and natural resources. If Europe is the main battlefield, Asia will constitute the second front. The trends taking place in Asia are of great importance as regards the situation of the whole world."

The editorial says: "Vietnam is situated in the heart of Southeast Asia and has good ports including Cam Ranh Bay and Haiphong. If Vietnam comes under Soviet control, the strategic balance in the west Pacific area of Asia will become favourable to the Soviet Union. At that time, Vietnam will provide important bases for the Soviet Pacific Fleet, thereby presenting a military threat not only towards China and the United States but also a greater military threat towards Japan. Therefore, it is very important for Japan to pay close attention to the new trends in Vietnam."

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

#### NCNA CORRESPONDENT ON HANOI'S ANTI-CHINESE SCHEMES

OW122050Y Peking NCNA in English 2035 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--In expelling well over 100,000 Chinese residents from Vietnam, the Hanoi authorities have created enormous difficulties for China in settling these victims, ensuring border security, controlling the border and looking after the production and daily life of the population in the border areas. Recent indications point to a significant new move in the Vietnamese authorities' anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign: While dragging out and obstructing the negotiations on the bringing back of victimized Chinese by sea, they open the door wide by violating the Sino-Vietnamese border control accord and continue to expel large numbers of Chinese residents to China by land. Their hope is to upset the Chinese arrangements to bring back victimized Chinese by sea, and at the same time achieve their end of expelling Chinese en masse.

The violation of the border control accord by the Vietnamese has given rise to chaos along the whole length of the Sino-Vietnamese boundary. Without China's consent and without going through the formalities governing entry and exit, Hanoi has been freely expelling masses of Chinese nationals and Vietnamese minority peoples to China through whatever border points or paths they choose. What is more, the Vietnamese authorities have availed themselves of the opportunity to send spies and other bad elements to China, whose mission is to create disturbances in the Chinese border areas and sabotage socialist construction there. This abnormal situation which now prevails has been brought about simply and solely by the Vietnamese authorities. In order to uphold the Sino-Vietnamese border control accord and at the same time foil the Vietnamese authorities' attempts to stall and sabotage China's plan to bring back victimized Chinese by sea while expelling them in large numbers by land, the public security departments of China's Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province recently issued a joint public notice reaffirming the stipulations concerning border control.

These reaffirmed stipulations are: beginning July 12, 1978, Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam who want to return to China are required to produce official re-patriation certificates issued by the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam together with the exist visa granted by the Vietnamese authorities. They are to cross the border to China at appointed points. People living in the border areas of the two countries may make the normal exists and entries provided they produce the passes issued to them and cross the border at appointed points or through appointed paths in accordance with the agreement reached by the local governments of the two countries. They are forbidden to cross the border using whatever paths they choose. Vietnamese inhabitants in the border areas may move into and settle down in China provided they go through the regular formalities in strict observance of the agreement reached by the local governments of the two countries. Chinese or Vietnamese personnel of government offices in border areas or working at border points who are to cross the border on official business must have the necessary papers and cross the border at appointed points or using appointed paths.

According to exposures made by victimized Chinese who recently came back from Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong, the Vietnamese authorities have taken a number of measures to sabotage China's plan to bring back victimized Chinese by sea, and continue to expel them by land. They threw into prison Chinese who applied for return to China by sea, harassed them and destroyed their hope of going back by sea by revoking their identification cards or taking back their grain ration cards. They spread rumours in statements such as, "China is not going to take you back by sea" and "there is the danger that China may explode its own ships." The clear intention is to fool those waiting for Chinese ships, induce them to go by land and force them back to China through border points.

The Vietnamese authorities even brought Chinese residents by bus all the way to the border areas and expelled them there. Without going through any formality they succeeded in driving large numbers of Chinese back to China through border points or paths. Meanwhile, they created in the negotiations one obstacle after another on the question of formalities which those Chinese who apply for return to China must go through.

The Chinese side proposes that those Chinese residents in Vietnam who want to return to China should make application to the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam and obtain visas from the Vietnamese side. This is international practice. Crossing the border without going through any formality not only runs counter to international practice, but will facilitate the expulsion of large numbers of Chinese residents by the Vietnamese authorities and is detrimental to the defence of proper rights and interests of Chinese residents in Vietnam.

The Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly spread a well-known lie, that is: "China calls on the Hoa people to return to China." The reiteration by the Chinese public security departments in Kwangsi and Yunnan of the necessity to strictly abide by the stipulations of the border control accord proves once more that the large-scale expulsion of Chinese residents from Vietnam is an anti-China step made in an organised and planned way under the direction of the Vietnamese authorities, a step that is resolutely opposed by the Chinese side. The Chinese Government has reiterated China's correct policy on the question of Overseas Chinese, encouraging them to abide by the laws of the country in which they reside, not to involve themselves in local political activities, to live amicably with the local people and to render service to them, thus contributing to the growth of friendship between the people of the two countries.

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Even now when the Vietnamese authorities are maintaining a very unfriendly attitude towards China, the Chinese Government is still encouraging those Chinese nationals whose residence in Vietnam is possible, to continue to live there and get along amicably with the Vietnamese people. China only demands that the Vietnamese authorities renounce their policy against the Chinese residents and ensure their legitimate rights and interests. This completely conforms with the common interests of the Overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam as well as of the people of China and Vietnam. After strict implementation of the stipulations of the border control accord, if those Chinese residents who lost their means of livelihood as a result of persecution by the Vietnamese authorities are willing to return to China, they may apply to the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam, complete the required procedures and return with a "certificate" through the border points appointed by China. Therefore, strict implementation of the stipulations of the border control accord is a measure designed to defend the legitimate rights and interests of the Chinese residents and protect their security and it will win the understanding and support of the masses of Chinese residents in Vietnam.

Observance of the Sino-Vietnamese border control accord and the strict implementation of its stipulations can also ensure the normal life and working conditions of the inhabitants in the border areas of the two countries. Since their anti-China and anti-Chinese campaign, the Vietnamese authorities have used the expulsion en masse of Chinese residents as a smokescreen for the dispatch of their spies, who have come and gone freely across the border, creating tension, provoking clashes and incidents, collecting intelligence, disturbing public security in the border areas and undermining China's socialist revolution and construction. It is something no sovereign state will brook.

Toeing the Soviet Union's anti-China line and raising a hue and cry over the issue of the Chinese residents in Vietnam, the Vietnamese authorities aim to create confusion, lull world public opinion, and sow discord between China and various friendly countries so as to achieve their ulterior motives. The public security departments of Kwangsi Autonomous Region and Yunnan Province have reaffirmed the necessity of strict implementation of the stipulations of the border control accord for the purpose of eliminating the disorder the Vietnamese authorities have created along the border and so rendering futile their scheme to expel Chinese residents in great numbers. People will wait and see whether the Vietnamese side is going to observe scrupulously the border control accord between the two sides which has long proved effective or cook up new schemes.

#### SRV'S EXPULSION OF CHINESE RESIDENTS CREATES DIFFICULTIES

OW122110Y Peking NCNA in English: 2100 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Vietnamese authorities have seriously violated the Sino-Vietnamese border control accord and caused China tremendous difficulties. During the past few months they have expelled more than one hundred thousand Chinese residents from Vietnam and seized the chance to dispatch secret agents and bad people across the border to collect information and carry out various illegal activities.

Take the small border town of Tunghsing in Kwangsi for example. So far, as many as 84,000 Overseas Chinese victims have entered the town which has a population of only 10,000. On a peak day, the number of expelled Chinese residents who entered this town reached 4,000.



The sudden influx of Chinese residents has caused, among other things, serious accommodation problems. Almost all the local government offices, schools and people's homes are shared by the returned Chinese as their temporary residences. The town government finds it hard to accommodate all the returned Chinese in spite of great effort. The normal work of the township offices has been disrupted and the town's primary school was compelled to suspend classes for a time. Thousands of tons of rice and vegetables have been brought in to feed these people but still there are many difficulties in the supply of water, firewood and vegetables. The county's nitrogenous fertilizer plant and sugar refinery which are under construction have had to stop half way to provide temporary accommodation for the newly arrived Chinese residents. 40 percent of Chinchou Prefecture's passenger coaches have had to stop regular services to join the large number of civil and military trucks in carrying the expelled Chinese to their settlement centres. Large quantities of materials urgently needed in rural areas have been left undelivered.

Among the returnees settled in Kwangsi are 16,000 middle and primary school students between the age of seven and 17. They account for one-fourth of the total returnees who have settled there. Their number is at least twice the size of the student body in the agricultural and forest farms where they are settled. This has caused serious shortages in school funds, course books and teaching aids, as well as placing great strain on the teachers.

The number of Chinese residents who crossed the border at Hokou, Yunnan Province, has reached 38,000. At times the number of returnees who stayed in Hokou was 13,000. A small town of about 3,000 people, Hokou has found it very hard to cope with the food, accommodation and settlement problems caused by the unexpected rise in population. More than 11,000 expelled Chinese residents had to be put up at the Hokou County Hotel which has only 280 beds. The township offices, the vegetable market and the auditorium of the state farm had to be vacated to accommodate the new arrivals and even buildings still under construction were occupied. The Hokou Hospital, which has 60 beds, has found it very difficult to cope with the seriously ill who have been driven home by the Vietnamese authorities, especially pregnant women and those seriously injured by the Vietnamese police. With 29 beds added it is still not enough to meet the needs. When the expelled Chinese residents entered Hokou en masse, the hospital had to treat at least 300 people a day. The hospital and other clinics had many difficulties in providing the medicine and medical personnel needed. In order to send these expelled Chinese residents to Kunming and then to other places in time, railway departments have run special trains and cut down the regular flow of other passengers. There are 27 settlement centres at Hokou. The farthest is 40 kilometres from the town. All the trucks and coaches of the county transport team have to stop their regular runs to transport the expelled Chinese residents to the settlement centres.

At present, the local governments at various levels in Kwangsi and Yunnan are adopting all kinds of measures to overcome the difficulties caused by the Vietnamese authorities who are expelling Chinese residents en masse in violation of the bilateral accord on border control.

Besides, the Vietnamese authorities sent spies to China. Mixing with the large number of Chinese residents expelled from Vietnam, these spies collected important information about China and jeopardized China's security.

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According to some victimized Chinese from Quang Ninh Province, at a meeting of local cadres on May 23 this year, the secretary of the Quang Ha County Party Committee said that the (Vietnamese) Government had special service teams to round up "bad elements among the Hoa people (Chinese residents)" and also "intelligence teams" to infiltrate into China and collect information there. Basing his remarks on "information" thus collected, the secretary dwelt at length on how the Chinese authorities had "actually taken care of the returnees". The vice-director of the Public Security Department of Quang Ninh Province publicly talked about how Vietnamese public security agents, disguising themselves as Chinese residents, got into China and gathered intelligence in various places there.

A 17-year-old Chinese girl named Li Wei-fang, who has returned from Cam Pha County, Quang Ninh Province, told HSINHUA a few days ago how a Vietnamese agent followed her into Tunghsing and later persecuted her. On May 23, Li Wei-fang helped a relative of hers to cross the border from Mong Cai and come to Tunghsing. The next day, she again went to Mong Cai and then to Cam Pha, where she was at once detained by Vietnamese public security personnel for interrogation. A young plain clothes man produced three photos of her in Tunghsing, and showed her a white camera the size of two match boxes put together. "With this I managed to take the pictures of you," he said. Li Wei-fang asked him: "You are a Vietnamese, how did you get into China?" The answer was: "I can speak Chinese. I even ate the meals served for the Chinese returnees."

The girl was beaten up by the public security men and imprisoned for four days. During the interrogations, she was questioned again and again about what she had seen in Tunghsing.

She was released on the afternoon of May 27. The forced statement attributed to her was later published in the Hanoi paper NHAN DAN.

According to a Chinese bicycle mechanic, Xuan To Kham, who used to live in a township in Quang Ha County, Quang Ninh Province, the county's vice-director of public security summoned him for a talk in the morning of June 10. He was demanded to perform the tasks written on a piece of paper: One. Collect information about the resettlement and living conditions of the returned Chinese; Two. Bring back one or two slogan strips pasted on the wall; Three. Collect information about the strength of the Chinese troops and public security force in Tunghsing, their arms and equipment and their dispositions; and Four. Obtain information about flow of people into and out of the town.

The vice-director had Xuan To Kham sign his name and affix his finger-print on the paper and had a photograph taken of him. He then directed some armed public security men to escort him to Mong Cai in a car on June 11. He crossed the border and got into Tunghsing on the same day, and at noon the next day he returned to Quang Ha County to report to the vice-director, who said to him: "We'll take care of you and give you a good job so long as you can accomplish what is asked of you."

Having seen through what the Vietnamese authorities are engaged in, Xuan To Kham returned to China and at once reported the above to the local government. He and his family have been resettled properly in this country.



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It was learned from the Public Security Bureau of Ping Hsiang Municipality that some other bad elements had disguised themselves as victimized Chinese, crossed the border and created disturbances in Chinese border areas, in the course of the mass expulsion of Chinese by the Vietnamese authorities.

ICELAND'S COMMUNIST LEAGUE SUPPORTS CAMBODIA AGAINST SRV

OW121746Y Peking NCNA in English 1620 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Iceland Communist League of Union (Marxist-Leninist) issued a statement on July 3 expressing support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean people, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported yesterday.

The statement says, "the Iceland Communist League of Union (Marxist-Leninist) extends full support to you in your just struggle against the Vietnamese aggression and expansion, which is currently going on in your country."

In its war of aggression, Vietnam has been backed up and in fact controlled by the social-imperialists. No matter how strong Vietnam may be militarily and no matter what support it may get from the new overlord, it will come to the same end as other aggressors. Vietnam will surely end in failure. Vietnam is now the proxy for social-imperialists.

"We strongly condemn Vietnam's aggression against your country. We are confident that you will defeat the Vietnamese aggressors," it declares.

#### EUROPE

TEXT OF PRC 7 JULY NOTE TO ALBANIA ON CESSATION OF AID

OW131228Y Peking NCNA in English 1222 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 13 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China sent a note to the Albanian Embassy in China on July 7 on China's forced cessation of aid to Albania and bringing back of its experts. The note reads as follows:

Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in China, Peking.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China presents its compliments to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in China and has the honour to state the following:

At the request of the Albanian Government, the Chinese Government has, since 1954, provided Albania with economic and military aid with a view to enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and the amicable relations between the two countries and in keeping with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Implementation of the agreements concluded between China and Albania calls for an outlay by the Chinese Government of more than ten billion yuan renminbi, most of which has already been paid out. China agreed to help Albania build 142 complete projects, ninety-one of which have been completed, twenty-three are in the main completed or under construction, and seventeen others have been surveyed and are being designed. New industrial branches in Albania built with Chinese aid include iron and steel, chemical fertilizers, caustic soda, acids, glass, copper processing, paper, plastics and armaments. Projects built with Chinese aid in existing Albanian industrial branches as electricity, coal, petroleum, machine tools, light industries, textiles, building materials, communications and broadcasting helped greatly to expand their productive capacity.

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China provided Albania with large amounts of arms and equipment gratis. Nearly 6,000 Chinese experts were sent to Albania over the years on aid projects. China helped Albania train large numbers of economic and military technical cadres, of whom more than 2,000 were trained in China. It is evident to any unbiased person that China has conscientiously implemented and not violated its aid agreements with Albania, and that Chinese aid has served to strengthen and not impair Albania's economic development and defence building.

China has been aiding Albania while facing many difficulties itself. We delivered 1.8 million tons of foodgrain to you when our own food supplies were inadequate. We provided you with more than a million tons of steel products when there was not enough steel to meet our own needs. We supplied you with more than 10,00 tractors when the level of mechanization of our agriculture is still quite low, relying as we do mainly on manpower and draught animals. Though we have insufficient power generating capacity, we helped you complete or in the main complete six power stations of varying sizes with a total installed capacity of 885,000 kilowatts, thus enabling Albania to be more than self-sufficient in electricity. We provided your armed forces with new China-made tanks and interceptors even before our own armed forces were equipped with them. We bought from abroad and re-exported to you the set of equipment, which we could not produce at the time, for the Fieri nitrogenous fertilizer plant with our much-needed foreign currency. We conducted for you special experiments and trial production over a period of more than a dozen years, spending more than a hundred million yuan renminbi, for the establishment of an integrated metallurgical complex using as its raw material your paragenetic laterite ore of nickel, cobalt, iron and chromium, when we had no practical experience in this regard and when the technology and equipment required were not available on the international market. Of the twenty-nine workshops of this complex, twenty have been completed and are in operation. The project helped Albania to produce its own iron and steel for the first time in March 1976.

China started with a weak economic and technical foundation, and in recent years our national economy was affected by the sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" as well as serious natural disasters. It is therefore natural that we could not meet all the increasing Albanian demands for aid and could not give whatever you wanted and whenever you wanted it. But the Chinese people can say with equanimity that they scrimped on food and clothing and tried their best to aid Albania in the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

It must also be pointed out that we have continued to fulfill our aid commitments in spite of the fact that in recent years the Albanian side has repeatedly attacked China's domestic and foreign policies by insinuation. In 1975 we agreed to provide a new interest-free loan of 500 million yuan renminbi and signed a new agreement on gratis military aid. Starting from the seventh congress of the Albanian Party of Labour in November 1976, the Albanian leaders began to make venomous public attacks on the Chinese people's great leader Chairman Mao and the Chinese Communist Party, seriously hurting their feelings. Even in these circumstances, China valued the friendship between the Chinese and the Albanian peoples and continued to aid Albania. The Chinese experts continued their work in pursuance of agreement.

In the period from 1977 up to now, China has shipped nearly 300,000 tons of economic and military aid supplies to Albania, helped Albania to complete or in the main complete ten construction projects, conceded the Albanian Government's request to postpone the repayment of the debt of 217 million yuan renminbi due before 1980 to the period of 1991-2000 and signed an agreement on China's gratis provision of spare parts of military equipment to Albania. The sincere friendship cherished by the Chinese Government and people for the Albanian people and their good desire of maintaining the cooperation between the two countries are obvious to the broad mass of the Albanian people, cadres and soldiers.

The leaders of Albania on many occasions spoke highly of China's aid. Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour, said in his report at the sixth party congress in 1971 that China had given Albania "great and disinterested internationalist aid" and that "the Albanian people and the Party of Labour are deeply grateful to the Chinese people, the glorious Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tsetung for their fraternal aid to our socialist construction and for the prosperity and strength of our socialist motherland. Enver Hoxha and Mehmet Shehu in their message addressed on behalf of the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labour to Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in November 1975 said that "the People's Republic of China has also given the People's Republic of Albania help in the field of national defence by supplying it gratis with weapons, ammunition, means of war and equipment. The aid you have given us in the field of national defence has a major significance for our people and our party."

But now the Albanian side, out of its own political needs in domestic and foreign policy and while intensifying its political anti-China campaign, has wantonly maligned China's aid to Albania and tried to sabotage the economic and military cooperation between the two sides. Here we just cite some of the many facts.

1. In the first quarter of 1978 when the Albanian vice-minister of industries and mines discussed with us the question of Chinese aid for the building of an integrated metallurgical complex and other projects, he insisted that we fix a **schedule** for the delivery of the blueprints and equipment of the steel plate cold rolling workshop in the absence of results from the experiments. When we objected to this unreasonable demand, he refused any further consultations, asserted that what Albania has said was "final and categorical" and brazenly terminated the talks. This not only barred the solution of a series of questions yet to be negotiated, but also suspended work on the aid projects of the steel plate hot rolling workshop and the tube welding workshop, on which agreement had been reached.

2. With regard to the Ballsh integrated refinery, Chinese experts long ago explained in detail to its leadership and staff the necessity of strict observance of the rules of operation, for the plant operates under high temperatures and pressures and its products are inflammable and liable to explosion. After the refinery went into operation in early 1978, however, the Albanian management ignored the technical guidance of the Chinese experts and violated operational rules, resulting in eight serious accidents within a period of three months or so. For example, there is the rule that the water content of the crude oil used in the hydrogenate refining unit must not exceed one percent. But the Albanian side in trial production used crude oil with a water content of as high as 70 percent, thus bringing production to a halt.

What was more serious, in operating the coking unit which had been under normal operation, the Albanian side, behind the backs of the Chinese experts, closed all the valves and ran it into excessive temperature. This was obviously done to create a major accident and then put the blame on the Chinese experts and defame China.

3. In the case of the naval base project which was being built with Chinese gratis aid, the discontinuance of the work was due to the belated discovery of seeping Karst caves overlooked through poor geological survey by the Albanian side. In October 1977 the Chinese side was requested by the Albanian side to send experts to help solve the problem. It approved the request in a reply in January 1978, having had to spend some time studying the problem. [sentence as received] But the Albanian side, on the pretext of the slowness of the reply, changed its mind by taking the work upon itself and terminated Chinese aid for this project. Moreover, it took advantage of the matter to attack China's military aid as a whole, slandering China for "damaging" Albania's national defence.

4. In March 1978 the Chinese side informed the Albanian side that the necks of the hub shafts of the China-supplied H5 helicopters needed to be taken back to China for checking and repairs as a defect had been found in the manufacturing process. This was done with good will and should have been positively responded to by the Albanian side. But the latter refused to send the necks back for checking and repairs and at the same time declared that the Chinese side would be held responsible for any mishaps. This is preposterous!

5. It is provided in the agreement and it is a normal construction procedure that trial production may start only when necessary conditions have been created. But in May 1978 the Albanian side insisted that the Chinese experts act on its decision to start trial production without the necessary conditions at the newly-expanded workshop of the River machine tool plant and at the Valis coal mine. When the Chinese experts objected, the Albanian side went ahead on their own, while asserting that they would hold the Chinese side responsible if things went wrong. On the other hand, the Albanian side created various pretexts and, in violation of agreement, refused to sign notes on the starting of operation of projects whose trial production had been completed, such as the cinder brick factory and the blast furnace and certain workshops of the integrated metallurgical complex.

6. It was the usual practice over twenty-odd years and it was according to agreement that the Chinese side delivered invoices along with each delivery of equipment of materials for a project, and the two sides confirmed the cost of the completed project at the final settlement when balances were paid to either side as the case may be. But in May 1978 the Albanian side suddenly refused to accept the twenty-five invoices, totally nearly 100 million yuan renminbi, which were delivered by the Chinese side for the equipment and materials and their freight for the aid projects built in the period between December 1977 and April 1978. This violation of agreement made it impossible for the continuation of normal work in the cooperation between the two countries.

7. A scaffold was formed in the blast furnace of the metallurgical complex due to the Albanian side's disregard for the technical advice of Chinese experts. As soon as the Chinese experts discovered this on March 17, 1978 they informed the enterprise and workshop leaders. They repeatedly recommended effective measures for minimizing the harm and preventing expansion of the scaffold but were ignored.



It was not until May 22 that the Albanian Machinery Import Corporation proposed to the Chinese side to employ a Chinese expert to blast off the scaffold. While the Chinese side was favourably studying the request and about to approve it, the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent over a note on May 31, 1978 stating that the Chinese side must dispatch someone to Albania within two or three days to remove the trouble and that otherwise the Albanian side would blast the scaffold on its own and would hold the Chinese side responsible for the consequences. This ultimatum-like demand was what no sovereign state could accept and was, in fact, impossible to meet. However, in order to uphold cooperation between the two countries, the Chinese side stated that if the Albanian side truly desired to employ a Chinese expert, it should send over a note which the Chinese side would consider. But the Albanian side refused to send over any note. All this shows that the Albanian side is deliberately creating an issue to sabotage cooperation.

3. In its notes to the Chinese Embassy in Albania dated April 29 and May 30, 1978, the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs made entirely groundless charges, alleging that Chinese experts "had the deliberate intention of harming Albania's economy", and that China was "placing obstacles" in its aid to Albania "in violation of" agreements and "causing serious damage" to Albanian economy, etc. On June 7, 1978, the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent a reply note to the Albanian side, expressing the hope for an exchange of views through notes and the solution of differences in the cooperation between the two countries so that the cooperation may continue. But the Albanian ambassador to China refused to accept the note or solve the problems through consultation.

All the facts show that the Albanian leadership has decided to pursue the anti-China course, deliberately abandoned the agreements signed between the two sides providing Chinese aid to Albania, slandered and tried to fabricate trump-up charges against Chinese experts, and sabotaged the economic and military cooperation between China and Albania in a planned and systematic way, making it impossible for our aid work to go on while you have blocked the way to a solution of the problems through consultation. In these circumstances, the Chinese Government has no choice but to stop its economic and military aid and its aid payments to Albania and bring back its economic and military experts now working there. The Chinese Government hopes that the Albanian Government will facilitate the return of the Chinese experts. The disruption of the economic and military cooperation between China and Albania is wholly the making of the Albanian side, which must bear the full responsibility.

The Chinese Government has always valued the friendship between the Chinese and Albanian peoples and still hopes to maintain and develop normal relations between China and Albania.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania the assurances of its highest consideration.

Peking, July 7, 1978

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### Albanian Response

For Tirana Domestic Service coverage of the ALBANIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY's announcement that the Government of the People's Republic of China has informed the People's Socialist Republic of Albania of its decision concerning the cessation of all aid, see the Albania section of the 1, July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

### FANG I MEETS AUSTRIAN MATHEMATICIAN FROM U.S.

OW121432Y Peking NCNA in English 1242 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--Vice-Premier Fang I met and had a cordial and friendly talk here this morning with Austrian mathematician Professor Wolfgang Schmidt who resides in the U.S.A.

Present were Hua Lo-keng, vice-president, and Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary general, of the Chinese Academy of Sciences; Ko Chao, permanent council member of the Chinese Mathematical Society and vice-president of Szechwan University; and Liang Shang-yuan, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

### PRC MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES ITALY FOR HOME

OW120906Y Peking NCNA in English 0728 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 11 Jul (HSINHUA)--The Chinese military goodwill delegation headed by Chang Ai-ping, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, left here for home today after a friendly visit to Italy.

The Chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by Lieutenant General Salvatore Coniglio, deputy defence chief-of-staff, and other high-ranking officers of the Italian armed forces.

Chinese Ambassador to Italy Wang Kuo-chuan was also present at the airport.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on June 26. It was warmly received by the Italian armed forces, government officials and friends from various circles wherever it went. It had visited military academies, army units, military establishments, warships and watched military performances in Viterbo, Caserta, Grosseto, Livorno, Pisa, Spezia and other places.

### PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION DEPARTS FRANCE

OW121737Y Peking NCNA in English 519 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--A delegation from the Chinese Academy of Sciences, led by Professor Chien San-chiang, vice-president of the academy, left here for home today.

The delegation arrived in France from Belgium on June 27. During its time here, the delegation visited Paris, Lyons and Grenoble and toured many French scientific institutions.

The Chinese ambassador to France, Han Ko-hua, held a reception for the delegation yesterday. Among those present were Pierre Aigran, secretary of state for scientific research; Jean Teillac, high commissioner for atomic energy; M. Robert Chabbal, general director of the National Centre of Scientific Researches; and Roger Vauris, director of the Cultural, Scientific and Technological Relations Bureau under the French Foreign Ministry.



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#### ULANFU RECEIVES NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW121434Y Peking NCNA in English 1245 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--Florea Dumitrescu, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to China, this morning presented his credentials to Ulanfu, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. Present on the occasion were Yu Chan, Chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Hsi Chao-ming, deputy director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department; and Tai Ping, deputy director of the Protocol Department of the foreign ministry. Minister-counsellor Ion Dorobantu and other officials of the Romanian Embassy were present.

#### LI HSIEN-NIEN RECEIVES NEW YUGOSLAV AMBASSADOR

OW121640Y Peking NCNA in English 1624 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA)--Li Hsien-nien, vice-premier of the State Council, met here this evening with Mirko Ostojic, new ambassador of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to China. Present on the occasion were Yu Chan, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Yu Hung-liang, director of the Soviet Union and East European Affairs Department, and Liu Hua, deputy director of the Protocol Department, of the Foreign Ministry.

#### SINO-BRITISH TRADE ACCORD ANNIVERSARY MARKED

OW070814Y Peking NCNA in English 0732 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text] London, 6 Jul (HSINHUA)--S.G. Sloan, chairman of the British 48 Group gave a dinner tonight here to celebrate the 25th anniversary of the signing of the business arrangement for British trade with China. Among those present at the dinner were the earl of Bessborough, Conservative member in the House of Lords of European Parliament, Lord Nelson, president of the Sino-British Trade Council, British Government officials, MP's, and representatives of various trades. Chu Chi-yuan, charge d'affaires a.i., and diplomats of the Chinese Embassy were also present on the occasion.

A congratulatory message from Wang Yao-ting, chairman of China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, was read at the dinner. Sloan, Chu Chi-yuan and the Earl of Bessborough, made toasts. Recalling the development in the trade between Britain and China in the past 25 years, they stated that China, by speeding up her modernisation, was now entering a new era of extraordinary development, and that this new era gave people promising prospects. They also hoped that the trade, economic and technical cooperation between China and Britain as well as EEC would become closer and friendship between the peoples further develop.

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

#### NCNA REPORT ON CHI PENG-FEI'S VISIT TO SYRIA

OW130210Y Peking NCNA in English 0139 GMT 13 Jul 78 OW

[Feature by NCNA correspondent]

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jul (HSINHUA)--At the invitation of President of the Syrian People's Council Muhammad Hadid, Vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress Chi Peng-fei arrived here on July 5 for a friendly visit to Syria, a country standing firmly at the forefront of struggle against Israeli Zionism. Bringing here with him the militant friendship of the Chinese people toward the Syrian people, he was warmly greeted and entertained by the Syrian Government and people.

Both China and Syria are countries with ancient civilizations. They had cemented their ties of friendship through "the Silk Road" centuries B.C. [sentence as received] In the ancient Arab market of Damascus there is the Azem Palace built by As'd Palha al-Azem, governor of Damascus in 1749. The ancient Chinese porcelain works displayed there show the economic and cultural exchanges and traditional friendship between the Chinese and Syrian peoples in the ancient time.

Syria is one of the first few Arab countries establishing diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of China in the early years. Since the establishment of diplomatic relations 20 years ago, the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries on the political, economic and cultural fields have been developing steadily. The two peoples always support and sympathize with each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. The Syrian Government is persistently opposed to the plot of creating "two Chinas" and firmly supports the Chinese people in their cause of liberating Taiwan and unifying the motherland. On the Chinese side, Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai in their life time were very much concerned about the friendship between China and Arab countries, and now the Chinese Government headed by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng also pays great attention to the development of this friendship. The Chinese Government and people always support the Syrian people in their just struggle against imperialism, colonialism and Zionist aggression and expansion. After the outbreak of the October war in 1973, Premier Chou En-lai received the then Syrian ambassador to China, asking him to convey his message of support to President Hafiz al-Asad. History proves that China and Syria are friendly countries and the two peoples will be friendly toward each other generation after generation.

During the brief visit to Syria, Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei and his party deeply felt that the friendship between our two peoples surely can stand the test of time.

During their stay in Syria, the vice-chairman and his party witnessed the determination and revolutionary spirit of the Syrian people to oppose imperialism, colonialism and Zionism and safeguard national independence and territorial sovereignty, and saw the great achievements made by the Syrian people in building their motherland. The national sacrifices and contributions made by the Syrian people to the Arab liberation cause also left deep impression on the Chinese guests.

On the morning of July 6, Chi Peng-fei and his party drove to the heroic city of Al Qunaytirah on the Golan Heights for a visit. It is 70 kilometres southwest of Damascus. On their way they saw from time to time Syrian military vehicles running along the roads with defence works here and there in sight. In the sky of a place, 30 kilometres from Al Qunaytirah flew two Syrian jet fighters making low flight training while two others were circling in the sky. Suddenly two long streams of white smoke appeared in the sky. Alerted, the driver told the guests that they were Israeli planes. With great indignation he made a sign of aiming at the enemy planes with his hand. What we saw on the way convinced us that the Syrian militarymen and civilians are paying close attention to preparations against war and are alert against enemy aggression all the time. The Middle East is not calm and the Golan Heights are prevailed in a war atmosphere.

After we drove into the city of Al Qunaytirah, we found the whole city nearly laid in ruins. Damaged hospitals, looted cinemas and collapsing houses.... All this recorded the crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors, and aroused great indignation of the Chinese guests.

From the damaged Al-Qunaytirah City, the machinegun positions of the Israeli outposts nearby and the rumbling Israeli armoured cars on the Golan Heights, people can feel the smell of gunpowder over the whole Middle East, where there is no "detente" nor "tranquility" to speak of.

Syrian MP Ishmail Said of Al-Qunaytirah Province, who accompanied the Chinese delegation on the visit, told his guests: The sacred city has been glorified with the blood of the martyrs defending the territories of their motherland. He went on: "The Chinese people, under the leadership of the late Chairman Mao Tsetung, know how to defeat imperialism and colonialism. You have always sided with the oppressed people and sided with the master of power." After the visit Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei wrote: "Strongly condemn the barbarous crimes committed by Israeli Zionism. Salute to the heroic Syrian people!" This shows that the Chinese people firmly support the Syrian people in their just struggle against Israeli Zionism and for recovering their lost territories. Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying who was on the tour said to the hosts: Everything in Al-Qunaytirah City is an iron-clad proof of the barbarous Israeli crimes and the struggle of the Syrian people is by no means isolated for the 800 million Chinese people firmly side with you. The Syrian hosts expressed thanks for the support and asked the Chinese guests to convey militant regards from the people of Al-Qunaytirah City to the Chinese people.

The following day, we paid a visit to a Young Pioneer camp at Zabda in the suburbs of Damascus. We saw a picture there depicting a Syrian soldier, gun in hand, storming the enemy positions. The picture was drawn by a child of less than 10 years' old. It manifests the Syrian Government's attention to the education of children in patriotism. We also visited a tutor training class. When Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei arrived, those who were present rose to their feet and shouted: "Warm welcome! Warm welcome!" Chi Peng-fei waved to the crowd in acknowledgement.

Under the common efforts made by Syria and China, the visit of Chi Peng-fei and his party was of a success. It has further deepened the understanding and promoted the relations of cooperation between the two countries. Mutual support and inspiration in the days to come are in conformity not only with the common desire of the Chinese and Syrian people but also with the fundamental interests of the people of China, Syria and other Third World countries.

Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei came here with the sincere friendship from the Chinese people toward the Syrian people, and now he returned home with the profound friendship from the Syrian people toward the Chinese people. One may rest assured that under the common care of the leaders of the two countries and the common efforts made by the two peoples, the flower of friendship between China and Syria will bloom more beautifully in the future.

#### PRC-Assisted Syrian Development

OW121807Y Peking NCNA in English 1722 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[By NCNA correspondent Wang Te-ming]

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jul (HSINHUA)--The people of Syria, under the leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad, are striving to develop their national economy and build up their country, while at the same time resolutely safeguarding their national independence and state sovereignty and maintaining their opposition towards Israeli aggression. They are advancing carefully and consistently on the road towards their further development.



### The Story of a Refinery

Standing near the beautiful lake of Homs, the Homs refinery, built in 1958, plays an important role in the country's economy. In the October war of 1973, workers at this oil-processing plant sweated days and nights to turn out more fuel for the armed forces.

To disrupt the operation of this strategically important refinery, the Israeli forces, on October 9 and 10, launched heavy bombing raids resulting in some 200 workers being killed or injured and half a storage tank and two crude-processing shops being destroyed.

The enemy's first air raid began on the morning of October 9. Malwan, a leader of one of the distilleries, along with many other workers, remained on duty despite the raid. They knew perfectly well that if they left their work and took shelter there would be heavy losses in oil production which would have a severely adverse effect on the pilots and tank drivers fighting at the front. Explosions and fires ensued as tens of bombs and rockets rained down from the enemy planes.

Malwan was hurled a considerable distance by the shock wave caused by one of the explosions and was rendered unconscious. Moments later, when he opened his eyes all he could see was smoke and fire around him. He tried to stand up but found that his leg was broken and would not support him. While summoning his fellow workers, he reached out and tried to extinguish the fire on a nearby machine with his bare hands. Malwan is a man who never hesitates to risk his life to save public property. Later, when he awoke for a second time from unconsciousness and found himself lying in a hospital bed, he instantly tried to get up. He was finally dissuaded by a nurse, who told him that the fire in his distillery had already [been] put out.

This patriot now equipped with an artificial leg is again working at his job. The enemy might maim his physical body but they could never quell his fighting spirit. In him one sees the heroism of the Syrian people in face of foreign aggression.

Malwan was far from alone in his courage and dedication. Another worker at the refinery, Khalid Ibrahim, together with his co-workers, protected machine equipment from the conflagration, and fought at the forefront despite being seriously wounded. After the enemy's raid, he was very active in repairing and restoring the damaged buildings and installations. For this work he was highly praised by his comrades. Khalid Ibrahim is now an engineer at this same refinery.

When visiting the Homs refinery, this correspondent was told by him: "The enemy will never understand how much their savage bombing helped strengthen the will of all our workers to speed up the repair work and get the damaged refinery back into operation at as early a date as possible. We laboured days and nights and the house was in order again in 40 days. Moreover, we have enlarged our buildings and increased our facilities. Our oil refining capacity has now reached 5,000,000 tons per year."

### New Feature of Latakia

Latakia, situated in the northwestern part of the country is an important harbour in the east Mediterranean. When it was built in 1882 it was only a small dock.

Since independence, the harbour has been expanded to meet the rapid growth of the country's maritime shipping and foreign trade. When this correspondent visited Latakia, he was warmly received and given detailed information concerning the present state and future prospects of the harbour.

At present, 24 ships can be moored at the pier at any one time. Twelve fixed cranes and two ship-borne cranes are available to load and unload cargo. To raise the handling capacity of the harbour, more machines are being installed and management has been improved. One result of this is that the turn about time for foreign ships has been drastically reduced. In 1976, the harbour received 2,713 ships. By 1981, its freight handling capacity is planned to reach 4 million tons.

At the time when this correspondent visited this port, machines and equipment for the Dayr Az-Zawr textile mill were being unloaded from a Chinese freighter. A Syrian stevedore told me: "Latakia has played its role in promoting friendship and trade relations between Syria and China. We Syrian workers call it the Syria-China friendship harbour."

Owing to its strategic importance, Latakia has been coveted by certain people hoping to establish a naval base there. Upholding the policy of independence and national initiative the Syrian Government denied any naval privileges to foreign governments. As another Syrian worker rightly said: "Those who want to establish a base here do not have good intentions towards us. Experience has taught us that whenever a harbour has been leased as a base to people with ulterior motives, its owner always suffers. We will not be taken in."

#### Growth of Al Hamah Textile Mill

This correspondent also visited the Al Hamah textile mill several times. Situated in the suburbs of the famous ancient city of Al Hamah, the mill is divided into two sections. The older section was built between 1969 and 1971 while the new one was built between 1974 and 1976. Together both sections have 1,700 employees and 60,000 spindles.

In the course of the construction, the Syrian workers and technicians feared no hardships. They worked in the open air in all weathers. They only had one aim which was to do their best to complete the construction of the mill as quickly as possible so as to hit hard at the Israeli Zionists. Through their efforts, the mill was put into operation four months ahead of schedule.

Using domestically produced cotton as its raw material, the mill now has an annual capacity of 7,600 tons of cotton yarn and thread. Besides meeting domestic needs, 60 percent of the mill's quality products are exported.

During the October war, the mill sent many young people to the fighting front. One wall of a workshop has been decorated with photos of those who rendered meritorious service during the war.

The mill has 600 women workers. A leading member of the mill said with pride: "They are the first women spinners in our country. They work hard and most of them can operate a machine skillfully after three-months' training. In the past, they could only manage 25 spun yarn spindles each. Now they are able to operate a spinning machine, (with 100 spindles) and some of them are even able to operate two machines."

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The mill was built with Chinese aid. In the course of its construction and production, the technicians and workers of the two countries forged a profound friendship. They helped and learned from each other. The general director of the mill, Amin Asfar said: "The mill was built by brothers from the two countries. It is an eternal symbol of the friendship between our two countries."

The mill has been satisfactorily managed by the Syrians themselves since the Chinese technical personnel returned home in early 1977.

#### Chi Peng-Fei Returns to Peking

OW121546Y Peking NCMA in English 1513 GMT 12 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 Jul (HSINHUA) --Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, returned to Peking by special plane this evening after a successful friendly visit to Syria.

Prior to his visit to Syria, he had paid successful visits to Venezuela, Mexico and Canada at head of a delegation of the National People's Congress. Members of the delegation had returned here earlier.

He was met at the airport by Vice-Premier Li Hsien-nien; NPC Vice-Chairmen Ulanfu and Ngapo Ngawang-jigme; Deputy Secretaries-General of the NPC Standing Committee Wu Hsin-yu, Lo Ching-chang, Hsing I-min and Chang Chia-lo; Vice-Foreign Ministers Chung Hsi-tung and Liu Chen-hua, and Vice-Chairman Wang Hsiao-i of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee.

Present were Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Lagorreta, Canadian Ambassador to China A.K. Maczies, Charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Venezuelan Embassy in China Ramon Jose Almarza, and charge d'Affaires a.i. of the Syrian Embassy in China Omar al-Sayid, and his wife.

Back on board the same plane were Vice-Foreign Minister Ho Ying, and Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei's wife Hsu Han-ping, who accompanied him on his visit to Syria.

Vice-Chairman Chi Peng-fei and his party made a stopover at Urumchi on their way to Peking. When they left Urumchi this afternoon, they were seen off at the airport by Wang Feng, chairman of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee and others.



## PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON 'PIGTAILS AND DEMOCRACY'

HK120741Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 6 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Article by Chang Lei-ko [1728 7191 0344] and Liu Hsin-ju [0491 2450 1172]: "Pigtails and Democracy"]

[Text] At a glance, there seems to be no connection between pigtails and democracy. Such a connection would sound especially strange to teenagers. Indeed, they only see young girls' hair plaited in the shape of a butterfly or, in a film or theatrical performance, "ancient people" trailing long pigtails from behind their heads or coiling pigtails on their heads. They do not know that pigtails have caused many storms since ancient times.

Our ancestors did not at first wear pigtails. It was not until the Ching Dynasty that men began to wear pigtails, which became a symbol of the Chinese feudal society. In modern Chinese history, therefore, the pigtail was a target of the revolution. Later, cutting off pigtails became an irresistible current. Those of the "wind faction" at that time had no alternative but to coil their pigtails on their heads or cut them off and keep them for use later. It was only after the revolution of 1911 led by the Chinese bourgeoisie that men's pigtails began to gradually go out of existence. From this we can see that half a century or more ago, the pigtail was connected in some way with democracy.

The "pigtail" referred to in this article does not mean the tangible pigtail on one's head, but what one has said or done wrong. "Seizing hold of one's pigtail" means picking out other people's mistakes or finding faults with them. In his "Talk at an Enlarged Work Conference Convened by the Central Committee of the CCP," Chairman Mao advocated "the principle of not doing three things," of which the first was "not seizing upon others' faults." He said: "We advocate not seizing upon others' faults, not putting hats on people and not wielding the big stick, so that people will be free from fear and will dare to speak out." This shows that whether we seize upon others' faults has a close bearing on whether people will dare to speak out and whether democracy can be fully developed in daily life.

The "gang of four" are really good teachers by negative example in this connection. Besides being versed in machinations, these careerists who usurped party and state power were experts in seizing upon others' faults. They "opened their eyes wide" and fiercely "stared" at large groups of revolutionary leading cadres at the central and local levels. Once they discovered a few "hairs" on these cadres' heads, they immediately magnified them to be big "pigtails" and firmly seized them. They did not feel frustrated if a cadre at whom they "stared" was baldheaded. They could just take an "artificial pigtail" and put it on his head. This gang of counterrevolutionaries also made a big fuss about seizing others' pigtails. They definitely could not have concocted such unique "articles on pigtails" as "From Chao Chi-yeh's Pigtail to the Pigtail of Ah Q's Young D: Also on the Big Pigtails of the Unrepentant Capitalist Readers in the Party" if they had not hidden themselves in a dark corner and improved on their "skills of seizing others' pigtails."

The purpose of seizing others' pigtails was to put hats on people and wield the big stick. If they did not seize others' pigtails, they could neither put hats on people nor wield the big stick. Therefore, it was very reasonable that not seizing others' pigtails was listed as first of the "three things not to be done." In carrying out the "principle of not doing three things," we advocate allowing people to speak out and, most importantly, we do not seize others' pigtails. Only in this way will "people be free from fear and dare to speak out" and will there be full democracy both inside and outside the party. After being smashed, this baneful "gang of four" can no longer seize others' pigtails. Democratic life had gradually been resumed inside and outside the party. More and more people dare to speak out and express their views.

This will greatly help us in pooling the opinions of the masses, correcting the unhealthy tendencies in some units and improving our work. This is an extremely inspiring phenomenon. However, up to now, leading comrades of certain units are mindful of seizing others' pigtails. They are on guard against the opinions of the masses. They tolerate the opinions agreeable to them, but regard as heresy any opinion different from theirs, seize it as a pigtail and make preparations for labelling and bludgeoning the people who express this opinion. This may be attributed to the pernicious influence of the "gang of four." We must not make light of this pernicious influence. If we allow it to spread, people not only are discouraged from speaking out, but also will find themselves in a dangerous position. Then how can there be democracy within the party and among the people? How can people shatter the mental shackles, liberate their thinking and work vigorously for socialism?

In fact, there have always been genuine and false pigtails. A false pigtail is something which does not exist but is fabricated and forced upon people. The so-called "Excerpts of Speeches" concocted by the "gang of four" was a commodity of this type. The gang regarded as a fallacy words that were correct. They distorted some passages and even fabricated charges. Our comrades certainly will not follow the example of the gang. But, because they do not understand Marxism-Leninism, they should guard against taking truth as falsity and as a fault. Another kind of false pigtail is people really having said or done something wrong and having shortcomings. This involves a problem of correcting attitude. As a matter of fact, there can neither be pure gold nor a perfect man. There is no one in the world who is perfect and who has never made a mistake. We communists are not born sages. In understanding the objective world, no matter who he is, a person must go through the process of development from knowing little to knowing more and from learning not entirely correct knowledge to relatively correct knowledge. While going through this process, one can hardly avoid saying or doing something wrong. Our party's consistent regulations permit a member to make mistakes and then correct them. Otherwise, how can the materialist theory of reflection be applied if one's pigtail is seized as soon as one makes a mistake?

So, some people may be upset and displeased. "We have made mistakes during the 11th struggle between the two lines, but why have we been seized by the pigtail without being let loose?" This should not be treated as an ordinary case. A few of them, being backbone elements of the factional setup of the "gang of four," took subversion of the dictatorship of the proletariat as their career and the people. Can their crimes be 'pigtails'? These people are too modest! We must firmly grasp these factional backbone elements, thoroughly criticize them, clearly investigate their situations and should not handle them with kid gloves. This does not mean grasping the pigtail but grasping the key link of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four." As to those who really had not associated themselves with the gang's factional setup and had just followed the "gang of four" in saying and doing something wrong, they should clearly explain their problems. Once they have clearly explained their problems and really repented, the party and the masses will not seize their pigtails without letting loose. Are there not many comrades who have been extricated in this way?

Chairman Mao said: "We must promote inner-party democracy and let people speak out." "What are the limits? One is that party discipline must be observed; the minority being subordinate to the majority and the entire membership to the Central Committee. Another limit is that no secret faction must be organized." Only when people have observed these two regulations are they allowed to speak out and exempted from punishment when they say something wrong. In doing one's work, one has to say many things every day. It is too harsh to demand that every word one speaks must be right. Lu Hsiang once made this criticism: "An unreasonable demand" "negates anything that is incomplete and defective. At present, however, is there anyone or anything that is perfect and flawless? To be on the safe side, one can only lie motionless. But, lying motionless is a big mistake."

We are now fighting to accomplish the general task for the new period. On the road of our new Long March, many new peaks await us to scale and many new problems are waiting for us to solve. In taking steps forward, we may make mistakes of one sort or another, learn lessons from these mistakes and become more intelligent. But, in no way are we allowed to "lie motionless" because this will constitute a crime against the people and history.

A probe into the reason why some comrades are still fond of seizing others' pigtails reveals that their only intention is to show their "correctness." They do not realize that they are incorrect when they give up the "principle of not doing the three things" and are bent on "seizing others' pigtails." Besides, why are these comrades so fond of publicizing their correctness and so afraid of pointing out their own mistakes? Are they afraid other people will seize their pigtails in the same way as they have seized others'? This is food for thought.

PLA UNIT STRENGTHENS UNITY, BUILDING OF PARTY BRANCHES

HK120405Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 3 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[NCNA report: "Bring Into Play the Exemplary Role of Party Organizations as Fighting Citadels and of Communists as the Vanguard--A Certain Unit of the Lanchow PLA Units Penetratingly Exposes and Criticizes the Crimes of the 'Gang of four's in Sabotaging Party Building and Energetically Strengthens the Consolidation and Building of Party Branches"]

[Excerpts] In accordance with Chairman Hua's instruction "in order to grasp the key link in running the country well, it is first necessary to run the party well," party committee at various levels of a certain unit of the Lanchow PLA units has, in connection with reality, thoroughly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in sabotaging party building, energetically restored the five traditions of the party and strengthened the consolidation and building of party branches. It did this so that the party organizations and masses of party members can better bring into play their exemplary role as fighting citadels and vanguards on the new Long March and to greatly strengthen the combat effectiveness of the unit.

Since the beginning of this year, by conscientiously summing up both the positive and negative experiences in party building gained over the years, the party committee of this unit has deeply realized that the extremely serious sabotage of party building by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" was causing impurity in ideology, organization and work style in the party committees of some of the units and affecting the combat effectiveness of the units. To speed up the revolutionized and modernized building of the units, it is first necessary to strengthen party building. Consequently, the party committee is firmly grasping some of the most harmful problems caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in party building, such as the sabotage of the party's absolute leadership over the army, the sabotage of the principle of democratic centralism, and the corruption of such fine party traditions and styles as seeking truth from facts, the mass line, arduous struggle, criticism and self-criticism for conducting thorough criticism. By means of criticism, the masses of party members are able to ideologically distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate pernicious influences and greatly raise their awareness.

While thoroughly exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the party committee of this unit has, in connection with reality, attached great importance to linking exposure and criticism with consolidation and placed emphasis on consolidating the leading body and consolidating ideology and work style. They have selected 110 cadres, organized them into a work group and sent them deep into 31 companies to help the company party branches criticize the "four pests," eliminate their pernicious influence, grasp consolidation and strengthen the party building of basic level organizations.

The party members of the 2nd and 6th Companies of the Antiaircraft Regiment have relatively more ideological problems.



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Therefore, everyone was organized to study Chairman Mao's theory on party building and the new party constitution adopted at the 11th party congress. They thoroughly criticized such reactionary fallacies as "joining the party to make rebellion" and "joining the party to become an official" advertized by the "gang of four." In connection with reality, with the great goal of communism as the drill and with the eight requirements for party members set down by the new party constitution as the yardstick they also conducted a debate on "why are we joining the party," made a distinction between the advanced elements of the proletariat and the masses in general, and greatly raised the ideological consciousness of party members and the fighting role of the party organization.

In the process of consolidating the party style, the party committees at various levels of this unit have led the masses in vigorously criticizing such crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" as idealism running wild and metaphysics becoming rampant, and energetically restored and carried forward the party's fine style of seeking truth from facts. On the basis of proceeding from investigation and study and handling a great deal of information, they concretely analyzed concrete problems and achieved the twofold objective of clarity in ideology and unity among comrades. At the same time, party committees of this unit have also organized more than 37 leading cadres from the regimental level upward to go down to companies to assist with transmitting, helping and leading.

By means of thorough exposure and criticism of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the consolidation of the ideology and style of leading bodies and the large numbers of cadres going down to the companies to assist with transmitting, helping and leading, a transformation has taken place in the features of the basic level party organizations and the masses of party members in this unit. Units in which the leading bodies were not sufficiently united enough have become centers of company unity and leadership, and their role as fighting citadels has been greatly strengthened. Party members who in the past have not fully brought their exemplary role into play have been stimulated by the revolutionary spirit and have become advanced elements leading the masses in criticizing the "four pests," eliminating pernicious influence making a success of military and political training and other work. In the first half of this year, a large number of advanced individuals in learning from Lei Feng appeared in every company, and the overwhelming majority of them are members of the Communist Party.

#### PLA CIRCULAR COMMENDS UNITS AIDING INNER MONGOLIA HERDSMEN

OW121204Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 7 Jul--The PLA General Staff Department, General Political Department and General Logistics Department recently issued a joint circular to publicly commend units which helped herdsmen in Inner Mongolia and Sinkiang fight against snow calamities.

Last winter and spring, a large party of Hsi-Lin-Kuo-Lo League and the northern area of Wu-Lan-Cha-Pu League in Inner Mongolia and Kizil Su Kirghiz Autonomous Prefecture in Sinkiang were stricken by snowstorms rarely seen in our history. People of all nationalities and several million heads of livestock were besieged by heavy snow, and for some time traffic was blocked and the supply of grain and fodder interrupted. The party Central Committee, State Council and Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee showed great concern for the herdsmen in the stricken areas. They immediately delivered supplies and dispatched units to help fight the calamities resulting from the snow. Peking PLA units, Shenyang PLA units, Sinkiang PLA units, air force aviation units and units of the Railway Engineering Corps, developing our army's fine tradition of warmly cherishing and serving the people, dispatched personnel, vehicles and planes to the stricken areas to rush rations, livestock fodder and other urgently needed materials for the herdsmen of all nationalities in the afflicted areas.

## PEOPLE'S DAILY CALLS FOR PROPER MANAGEMENT OF SUPPLIES

OW111155Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1402 GMT 7 Jul 78 OW

[Text of PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 July Editorial: "Management of Supplies Must Be Properly Carried Out"]

[Text] Peking, 7 Jul--Wise leader Chairman Hua recently pointed out that without proper management of supplies, rapid progress cannot be achieved either at present or in the future. Good management of supplies is of vital importance. It is necessary to sum up experiences and carry out supply management work well. Chairman Hua wrote an inscription for the National Conference of Supplies Departments on Learning From Taching: "Sum up experiences, improve the work of supplies, make contributions to building China into a modern and powerful socialist nation." Chairman Hua's instructions have presented us with a very important problem which must be thoroughly resolved during the new Long March. The four modernizations must be guaranteed by the availability of means of production. In order to accelerate socialist modernization, the supply management departments must closely follow the progress in this socialist modernization. Good supply management will contribute to the progress of the four modernizations; poor supply management will hinder the four modernizations.

In order to effect proper management of supplies, the supply management departments must first have a keen sense of planning. Socialist economy is a planned economy. The state enforces a policy of unified planning, allocation and management with regard to the means of production. This is an important guarantee for developing the national economy in a planned, proportionate and rapid way. Even supplies controlled by localities, as authorized by the state, should be geared to the planned economy. Socialist high speed can be achieved only by upholding the principle of planned economy. This has been fully proven by the experiences, both positive and negative, obtained over the past 28 years. Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their ilk negated the socialist principle of unified management of supplies and peddled capitalist trash such as free production, free pricing and free buying and selling. They created confusion within the management system of supply management organizations and muddled the flow channels for socialist materials. As a result, purchasing personnel were everywhere, bartering was rampant, it was difficult for the state to effect planned distribution and allocation of supplies, and supply management became a weak link in the national economic framework.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the supplies front has implemented the strategic policy decision on grasping the key link and running the country well, and marked changes have taken place. However, we must also notice that the pernicious influence and effects of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" are far from being completely eradicated. At present, serious laxness, confusion and waste still exist in supply management. Shortages of supplies exist on the one hand, while stockpiles or waste accumulate on the other; supplies needed for authorized plans are not guaranteed yet large numbers of supplies above and beyond that needed for a plan are freely transacted. This situation adversely affects the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the rapid development of the national economy. Under party leadership, supply departments at all levels must grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four" as the key link, thoroughly criticize and repudiate their crimes in practicing capitalist liberalization, persist in socialist planned economy, raise their consciousness of safeguarding the socialist ownership by all the people, strictly implement state plans and foster a keen sense of planning.



All departments, localities and enterprises must combat and overcome departmental egoism and establish the concept of overall planning and coordination. They must stress cooperation, honor their commitments and never dispense without authorization any items distributed or allocated to them under state plans. Socialism cannot progress if it doesn't block all capitalist inroads. It is necessary to combine the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" with a resolute campaign to combat embezzlement, theft, speculation, profiteering and all other evil capitalist practices. Cases involving supply workers who take advantage of their positions to attain selfish goals must be strictly handled and concluded.

Supply management departments must firmly foster the idea of serving production, construction and scientific research. Developing the economy and insuring supplies is a general policy for carrying out both finance and economic and supply work. Providing assistance to socialist production and construction is the unshirkable, glorious duty of supply departments. Assuming great responsibility, we must establish a correct ideological relationship between supply and receiving departments and voluntarily and actively help receiving departments. All rules and regulations formulated by supply departments should be in accord with the principle of being convenient for consumers and of serving the interests of production. It is necessary to consciously accept supervision by the receiving departments, modestly listen to their opinions and constantly improve our attitude about service so as to improve the quality of service. Particular attention should be paid to guarding against bureaucratic work styles like those often seen in government commercial offices.

Taching's supply management departments have set a fine example in this regard. They say: "Production and construction units are frontline units of the oilfield. Ammunition must be delivered to the frontline positions so that frontline fighters never have to go back to the rear areas to get ammunition."

In order to facilitate production, they advocate delivering supplies to the receiving units instead of requiring receiving units to obtain their own supplies from the supply departments.

In the supply operation, the difference between "obtaining" and "delivering" supplies reflects a difference between two kinds of ideas and work styles as well as a difference between the old and new relations of production. We must realize that the change from "obtaining" to "delivering" supplies represents a revolution in supply management. Supply departments at all levels, according to the flow of various kinds of supplies, must closely coordinate with transportation and production departments and take proper measures to implement the system of delivering supplies to the receiving units. For large quantities of supplies, direct delivery of supplies from fixed supply points will be carried out. For small amounts of supplies, a supply network with certain supply points will be set up to dispense supplies to units having proper certificates. At the same time, supply departments must gradually establish centralized warehouses to procure as many supplies as possible from local sources based on previously prepared schedules. We must learn from the Taching people who "would rather endure various hardships themselves than cause the slightest difficulty for the frontline fighters." We must do everything possible to solve the receiving units' problems so that production, construction and scientific research units never have to worry about supplies.

in order to do a good job in supply management, we need socialist men of action. It is necessary to select cadres who work diligently and in a down-to-earth way, and who love being unsung heroes. In charge of logistics and reinforcing and strengthening leading groups in the supply departments, it is necessary to establish and improve the political work organs in the supply departments, closely integrate political work with professional work and strive to build up a contingent of supply workers who are both Red and expert.

It is necessary to educate the vast number of staff and workers so that they will abide by law and discipline, become honest and public-minded persons, seek neither fame nor fortune, practice no favoritism and work unselfishly. It is also necessary to promote on-the-job training and learning from each other so as to foster a contingent of fine warehouse keepers, supply clerks and other supply personnel and experts whose minds are like "supply account books," and who can "answer all questions about the supply business."

Cadres in the supply departments must make still greater demands on themselves. Taching's supply departments are not only responsible for supply operations, but also practice economy by recovering, repairing and utilizing discarded or waste materials. They regard repair, utilization and recovery of discarded or waste materials as their primary duty. The workshop or section responsible for repairing damaged materials is called the "first workshop" or "first section"; the warehouse responsible for keeping or returning waste or damaged materials that have been repaired is called the "first warehouse." Thus, they have eliminated the old concept that "there is no future in recovering discarded or waste materials" and changed the old practice which required production units to use only new materials and supply departments to issue only new materials. They have recovered and repaired many odds-and-ends and damaged materials and have restored their usefulness, thus blazing a trail for the recovery of materials. In order to solve the materials supply problem, it is necessary to pay equal attention to increasing production, practicing economy and tapping latent potentials. Taching's supply departments have done this; all other supply departments must follow suit.

As an important branch of learning, the supply management field needs techniques and experts. To insure the rapid development of the national economy and scientific research, the amount of supply materials must be multiplied, the variety of supplies must meet the demands even better and the supply deliveries must become more prompt. For this reason, great improvements in supply management techniques are still necessary.

We must strengthen scientific and technological research in order to gradually computerize the operations of planning, placement of orders, allocation of supplies, preparation of statistics and accounting and to modernize, mechanize or semi-mechanize the operations of warehouse management, loading, unloading and transportation; the delivering and receiving of supplies; the inspection and measurement of supplies; and maintenance. In order to meet the requirements of the new period of socialist development, supply personnel must diligently study in order to raise their management and technical levels. If management personnel do not understand management techniques, they cannot do a good job in management. Leading supply departments must sum up past experiences, analyze salient features of the new period and set forth new problems, tasks and policies.

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The party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has attached great importance to the work on supplies. Vice Chairman Teng pointed out that one of the party committee's tasks is to insure fulfillment of logistics work. He said "I am willing to be the head of the Logistics Department. I will join leading comrades of the party committees at all levels to do a good job in this field." This has been a great encouragement and impetus to leading comrades of party committees at all levels and to the vast number of staff and workers in the supply departments. Staff and workers of supply departments who shoulder the important responsibility of supplying the means of production should particularly live up to the expectations of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, strive to implement state economic construction and scientific development plans, and be promoters and logistic workers for accomplishing the general task for the new period.

#### CORRECTION TO YU CHIU-LI REPORT AT FINANCE-TRADE CONFERENCE

The item entitled "Yu Chiu-li's Report at National Finance-Trade Conference" beginning on page E 1 of the 6 July DAILY REPORT should be corrected as follows:

Page E 10, paragraph three, line three should read:...and use foreign exchange holdings [wai hui tzu chin 1120 0565 6327 6853] in a planned manner, handle the remittance for Overseas Chinese [chiao hui kung tso 0294 0565 1562 0155], international settlements...

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY EDITORIAL STRESSES PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

OW121115Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1624 GMT 8 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 8 July Editorial: "Party Secretaries Take Command in Mobilizing the Whole Party in Doing a Still Better Job in Planned Parenthood"]

[Text] Peking, 8 Jul--The State Council recently held a meeting of the planned parenthood leading group to discuss the question of how to fulfill the task put forward by Chairman Hua of reducing China's natural population growth rate to below 1 percent within 3 years. The State Council has also decided to hold a meeting of representatives of national advanced collectives and individuals some time next year. This will surely help promote the current task of planned parenthood work.

Planned parenthood work is an extremely arduous and glorious task. It concerns all Chinese people, the four modernizations and the great communist cause. Its impact is far-reaching and long lasting. The people must survive and thrive, and mankind must propagate its species. These are natural laws. The question is, how should mankind propagate? Should mankind propagate blindly in an anarchistic manner, or should propagation be conscious and planned? Ours is a socialist country. Our national economy develops in a planned and proportionate manner. Therefore, population growth should be included in state planning so that population increases according to plans. Historically, the human race has propagated in a totally anarchistic manner. In socialist China, we must change this situation and fulfill the task of planned parenthood. In 1881 Engels advanced his brilliant idea of making planned population adjustments in socialist and communist societies. Based on this idea, Chairman Mao formulated a series of principles and policies for China's planned parenthood work. He pointed out that "mankind must control itself and propagate in a planned way," that "mass education in planned parenthood should be promoted" and that "a 10-year plan is also called for in planned parenthood." Premier Chou was very concerned about and personally participated in planned parenthood work. Premier Chou instructed us: "Planned parenthood is a progressive and communist task;" "propagating the Chinese race in a planned way is a great endeavor."



While serving as head of the State Council's planned parenthood leading group, Chairman Hua firmly grasped this work and pointed out: "In addition to being responsible for the revolution and economic construction, the Communist Party must also take charge of population growth." In his political report at the Fifth NPC, Chairman Hua again profoundly expounded on the significance of planned parenthood to accelerating the four modernizations, laid down the task for planned parenthood in the new period and pointed out: Planned parenthood is very important. Planned population growth is beneficial to the development of the national economy and to the health of mothers and children and contributes to the masses' production, work and study. We must grasp this work well and strive to reduce our country's natural population growth rate to below 1 percent within 3 years." The new constitution adopted at the Fifth NPC stipulates: "The state advocates and promotes planned parenthood." Thus, for the first time, planned parenthood has been included in the state's fundamental law as a citizen's basic right and obligation. We must resolutely implement the series of important instructions of Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Chairman Hua, strictly abide by the stipulation of the new constitution and fulfill within the prescribed time limit the planned parenthood task for the new period laid down by Chairman Hua.

Our experience shows that mankind is capable of controlling itself and can adjust its propagation while adjusting material production. In promoting planned parenthood, we seek to adjust population growth in a planned way so as to adapt it to the speed of development of the national economy, particularly agricultural production. The conditions of our country require us to control population growth, to marry late and give birth to fewer children and to better educate our children. We make different demands on different regions. In areas having an enormous population and high birth rates, we must particularly stress and promote late marriages and birth control. In sparsely populated areas of national minority peoples, we must take proper measures to encourage a population increase, but also provide guidance and assistance to those people who are required to practice birth control. We intend to achieve planned population growth by adjusting the birth rate and reducing the mortality rate in order to promote production, raise the people's living standard and improve the health of women and infants, and by protecting and educating children and the health of all the people. Our work is completely in keeping with the masses' interests and meets the requirement of the general task for the new period.

We hold that although human beings are primarily producers, they are also consumers. Population increases and changes can promote or hinder social development. China has an enormous population and a high birth rate, but its industrial and agricultural output is not high enough. If we do not implement planned population control and let the population increase uncontrollably, rapid population growth is bound to put a heavy burden on the state and the people, cripple the national economy, adversely affect the state's construction, the people's living standards and their health, and slow down the progress of the four modernizations. Only by vigorously promoting production and developing education, science and culture on the one hand and actively controlling population growth to maintain a reasonable level on the other, can we increase the state's wealth, rapidly promote economic and cultural construction, and continuously improve the people's living standards and health. In short, planned parenthood is a long strategic task which affects the entire national economy and enhances science and culture and the prosperity of all the Chinese people.

Our current task is to reduce the nation's natural population growth rate to below 1 percent within 3 years and stabilize this low growth rate.



Although the task is arduous, it can be done. China has achieved tremendous results in planned parenthood work over the past several years, thanks to the leadership of party committees at all levels and to the joint efforts of the vast number of medical and health workers. Health protection personnel concerned with women and children and cadres and the masses. The rate of China's natural population growth has dropped each year. In the nine provinces and municipalities of Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Szechwan, Hopei, Liaoning, Shantung, Kiangsu and Hupeh, natural population growth rates have dropped to below 1 percent. After due efforts have been made, other localities should also be able to accomplish this. But we cannot afford to be complacent, relax our efforts or lower our guard. We must realize that if we want to further lower this present low rate the task will be harder than in the past. Many people are more or less still under the pernicious influence of the fallacies of the "gang of four" and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Cases of early marriage and high birth rate still prevail in some regions. Therefore, we must have the determination and exert vigorous efforts in order to do a good job in planned parenthood work. If we become complacent and relax our efforts, the natural population growth rate might rise again, instead of continuously dropping.

In order to do a good job in planned parenthood, our plans are: the party will let secretaries take command, mobilize the entire party, do propaganda work and promote education, learn from model units, promote mass movements, step up scientific research, raise technological levels, implement various measures and make sustained efforts. The key to success lies in strengthening party leadership, taking command by party committee secretaries and mobilizing the entire party. Party committees at all levels must include planned parenthood work in their daily agendas, in national economic plans and in plans for learning from Tachai in Agriculture and learning from Taching in Industry.

They must hold discussions and promote vigorous campaigns each year with sustained efforts. By secretaries taking command we mean that the first secretary must personally grasp this task and that a secretary or deputy secretary be assigned responsibility for this task. By mobilizing the entire party we mean mobilizing and organizing--under the party's unified leadership--all related departments and forces to jointly do a good job of planned parenthood work. Cadres, party and CYL members must consciously practice late marriage and birth control. At the same time, it is necessary to reinforce and strengthen planned parenthood departments so that they can do routine daily work well.

Planned parenthood work, like other work, also suffered from interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers incited anarchism in marriage and childbirth. They talked such nonsense as "planned parenthood is a feminine triviality." They attacked the attention paid by party committees to planned parenthood as "forgetting the key link and the line" and "ignoring proper business." They slandered those who advocated "late marriage, longer intervals between children, and fewer children" as "controlling, restricting and repressing." They also talked such nonsense as "it is improper to use films to publicize planned parenthood" and opposed public education in planned parenthood in order to sabotage planned parenthood work. Since the overthrow of the "gang of four," we have criticized those fallacies, but their pernicious influence still remains. We must continue to expose and criticize them penetratingly, make cadres and the masses distinguish between correct and erroneous lines and further arouse their consciousness of the need for successful planned parenthood and their enthusiasm for practicing it.

Planned parenthood is a profound revolution to destroy the old and establish the new, change existing habits and customs, and reform society in the realm of marriage, family and childbirth. As our country has developed from a semifeudal society, many cadres and masses are still opposed to planned parenthood because of the influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the influence of old traditional ideas, such as "male is more important than female" and "more children, more happiness." In order to eliminate the influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and change old traditional ideas, we must create revolutionary public opinion, carry out propaganda and education on a large scale, and fully mobilize the masses. Without the consciousness and support of the masses planned parenthood will not be popularized. At present, propaganda and education are weak links and we must promptly promote them. We must make efforts to enhance the consciousness of the masses and implement the planned parenthood plan after the masses are fully mobilized. We should not take planned parenthood work lightly, nor should we push it by force or decree. We should carry forward our party's fine tradition of doing political and ideological work, make specific analyses of different ideas and do thorough and meticulous political and ideological work. We should properly use typical cases, commend the advanced in a big way and foster a new style of taking pride in late marriage and birth control. We should make planned parenthood work known to every family and every person. In particular, we should work with men and aged persons in addition to working with women so that everyone will promote planned parenthood. We should resolutely give men and women the same pay for the same work, advocate men assuming the wife's family name, actively run nursery and child care services well and take good care of orphans, widows and aged persons. Other social and economic policies should also help arouse the masses' enthusiasm for practicing planned parenthood.

We should step up scientific research and technical guidance, promptly carry out planned scientific research concerning planned parenthood, produce and supply safe, effective, convenient and inexpensive birth control, medicine and devices. We must insure the smooth supply of medicine and devices to meet the masses' demands and promote planned parenthood technically and materially. Planned parenthood work should stress "prevention first," meaning "birth control first." Birth control should be adapted to a person's specific condition; specific birth control methods should not invariably be enforced on all. Surgery must be done by qualified medical personnel. We must provide high quality surgery to protect the health of those who undergo it and we should never permit sloppy surgery. We should pay attention to and step up health work for women and children and protect their health. Healthy children reduce parental worries and thus help promote planned parenthood.

Let us take prompt action and strive to fulfill the task of planned parenthood set by Chairman Hua for the new period! We can certainly accomplish our task if we seriously sum up experiences, carry forward our achievements, overcome our shortcomings, work actively and apply correct methods.

#### PROVINCIAL PARTIES STUDY INSTRUCTION ON EASING PEASANTS' BURDENS

OW121029Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1623 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 Jul--The CCP committees of Peking Municipality, Shantung, Fukien, Kweichow, Shensi, Shansi and Liaoning Provinces and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region have in the past few days held Standing Committee meetings to study and discuss the experience of the Hsianghsiang County Party Committee in easing the burdens of the peasants. The experience was passed on by the party Central Committee.

They also studied and discussed the important instruction issued by the party Central Committee in this connection. Some provinces have already conscientiously examined their own similar problems in view of this experience and studied and worked out corresponding methods and measures to solve problems and insure the overall implementation of the party Central Committee's instruction.

On 29 June, the Peking Municipal Party Committee called a meeting of secretaries of suburban county, district and related bureau party committees to study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction. Present were Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the State Council; Wu Te, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Peking Municipal CCP Committee; and Yang Li-kung, minister of agriculture and forestry. They heard a briefing and the views of secretaries of county and district party committees. They then spoke on how to learn from Hsianghsiang County's experience and implement the party Central Committee's important instruction. Following the meeting, the ministry of agriculture and forestry, the Peking Municipal CCP Committee, the Tung County party committee and the Changchiawan commune's party committee jointly organized a lecture team. This team has gone to the Changchiawan commune--a unit selected to conduct experiments--to lecture to the masses on Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction and to fully mobilize the masses to study them in order to gain experience in this regard.

On 4 July the Peking Municipal CCP Committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee to earnestly study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction. Then, the municipal party committee issued a circular calling on party committees at various levels to conscientiously implement the party Central Committee's instruction and to solve existing problems determinedly, vigorously, effectively and quickly.

The Shantung Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of its standing committee to conscientiously learn from Hsianghsiang County's experience and discussed how to implement the party Central Committee's instruction. Following that, it called a provincewide wired-broadcast meeting, at which Pai Ju-ping, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, conveyed Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction to cadres at various levels throughout the province and expressed his opinion on how to implement the party Central Committee's instruction. Then, the provincial CCP Committee issued a circular to party organizations at various levels throughout the province which called for conveying, studying and implementing the party Central Committee's instruction well.

After conscientiously studying Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction, the standing committee of the Fukien Provincial CCP Committee unanimously held that in its instruction the party Central Committee has grasped the principal contradiction in rural work and grasped it well and accurately. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said: "Implementing the party's rural economic policies and easing the unreasonable burden on the peasants are important policy decisions by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. Fukien is one of the areas which suffered seriously from interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." The party's various rural policies and the management system of the people's communes were seriously undermined.



The problem of the unreasonable burdens borne by the peasants as revealed by Hsianghsiang County through investigation is even more serious in many localities of Fukien Province. Peasant income has not increased even though production has gone up. Those who have done more work are not paid more. The promise of income for peasants has not been fulfilled and the burdens borne by the peasants are very heavy. If these problems are not solved, it will be impossible to arouse the peasants' enthusiasm, develop agriculture at high speed and achieve the four modernizations. Therefore, the provincial CCP Committee has decided that all Standing Committee members of the provincial CCP Committee, except one party secretary who will remain in the office to take charge of day-to-day work, will go to the countryside to insure the policies are implemented and conscientiously solve the problem of excessive burdens borne by the peasants.

The Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee to earnestly study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction. Afterwards, the provincial CCP Committee called a telephone conference, during which First Secretary Ma Li passed on the measures adopted by the provincial CCP Committee to implement the party Central Committee's instruction. He called on secretaries of party committees at the provincial, prefectural, county (municipal), district and commune level to take the lead in transmitting to the broad masses of peasants Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction in their entirety at selected places at all levels for about a month, so that the experience and instruction will be known by every family and individual. It is necessary to grasp the problem of easing the unreasonable burdens on production teams which exist everywhere and concern the masses. This must be the focal point in carrying out the party's rural economic policies and conscientiously solving this problem.

The Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional CCP Committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee, which was presided over by First Secretary Yu Tai-chung, to repeatedly study and seriously discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the related important instruction of the party Central Committee. The meeting participants held that the party Central Committee's instruction has grasped the crux of Hsianghsiang County's experience, thoroughly analyzed the experience and conforms with the actual situation in Inner Mongolia. At the same time, the regional CCP Committee issued a circular calling on party committees at all levels to diligently study Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction, do a good and effective job in investigation and study, thoroughly examine the implementation of the party's rural economic policies in each locality, and adopt strong measures to properly solve the problem of unreasonable burdens on the peasants and herdsmen.

The Shensi Provincial CCP Committee recently called a meeting attended by its Standing Committee members and responsible persons of all commissions and offices under the provincial CCP Committee. At the meeting, First Secretary Li Jui-shan studied and discussed together with other participants Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction. They held that the problem reflected by Hsianghsiang County also exists in Shensi in varying degrees and that, therefore, the party Central Committee's instruction is completely applicable to Shensi. The provincial CCP Committee decided that, in the light of the party Central Committee's instruction, the provincial CCP Committee and departments concerned at the provincial level should examine themselves to see if they have really supported agriculture, done good things for the peasants and carried out the policy on taking agriculture as the foundation.



The provincial CCP Committee also decided to call another meeting in the near future to unify understanding, make concrete arrangements to ease unreasonable burdens on the peasants, and implement the party's rural economic policies.

On 7 July the Shansi Provincial CCP Committee called a meeting attended by its Standing Committee members and responsible persons of all departments and commissions under the provincial CCP Committee to study and discuss Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction and map out measures to implement the instruction. First Secretary Wang Chien said: "The eight aspects of the problem on easing unreasonable burdens on the peasants, which was brought up in the investigation on Hsianghsiang County, exist in our province in varying degrees." He said: "There is a lot to be done in order to use the peasants' enthusiasm and, therefore, it is necessary to pay attention to carrying out the party's rural economic policies." On the basis of investigation and study, the provincial CCP Committee will take concrete measures to insure the collective interests of the peasants. The provincial CCP Committee called on departments in charge of rural work to implement the party Central Committee's instruction by doing a good job in distributing the summer crops harvested this year. Other departments must conscientiously determine if they have really supported agriculture and carried out the policy on taking agriculture as the foundation and must adopt measures to solve problems.

Tseng Hsiao-shan, first secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, presided over its Standing Committee meeting held on 4 and 5 July. The meeting participants studied and discussed Hsianghsiang County's experience and the party Central Committee's instruction and mapped out concrete measures to implement the instruction. They agreed that the experience of Hsianghsiang County, which was passed on by the party Central Committee, and the party Central Committee's related instruction conform with the actual situation in Liaoning. We must study, propagate and implement them well. After the meeting, the provincial CCP Committee issued a circular calling on all trades and professions both inside and outside the party, in rural and urban areas, to launch a study, mobilization and implementation campaign.

#### PEOPLE'S DAILY ON CADRE REHABILITATION IN KIRIN

OW301431Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 28 Jun 78 OW

[28 June PEOPLE'S DAILY report and editor's note on the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in Kirin Province--28 June Changchun Kirin Provincial Service version of the following item appeared in the 30 June DAILY REPORT, pages L3-5]

[Excerpts] Peking, 28 Jun--In the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, while taking account of actual conditions, has led cadres and the masses in penetratingly exposing and relentlessly criticizing the ultrarightist essence of the gang's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and in distinguishing between right and wrong politically and ideologically and in theory and line. At the same time, the provincial CCP Committee has paid attention to solving practical problems left by the "gang of four," thus gradually deepening the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

#### It Is Necessary To Distinguish Between Right and Wrong in Light of the Actual Situation in Each Locality

When the third campaign began, the Kirin Provincial Party Committee emphatically pointed out that we should not confine our work to merely conveying instructions from the upper level and talking about the gang's crimes, but should boldly mobilize the masses and, while taking account of actual conditions, expose and criticize the antiparty crimes of the "gang of four."

The gang's revisionist line peddled by the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his ilk who actively took part in the gang's conspiratorial activities aimed at usurping party and state power has in the past few years penetrated many fields in our province, spreading its profound, wide-ranging and extremely pernicious influence.

The 10th enlarged plenary session of the third provincial CCP Committee systematically exposed the crimes of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee and his ilk in frenziedly peddling the counterrevolutionary revisionist line politically, ideologically, theoretically and organizationally, and in persecuting veteran cadres in Kirin Province.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee and his ilk still claimed that "escalation" [in attacks on veteran cadres] was "correct" and that "reshuffling cadres" was "in line with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line." But the people clearly saw through the reactionary nature of the "gang of four's" counterrevolutionary political program by looking at reality and studying and analyzing. Led by the provincial CCP Committee, the agricultural front thoroughly analyzed the fallacy that "one can lower production, but not his enthusiasm in politics." The "struggle against momentary zeal for production [hen tou sheng chan i shan nien 3703 2435 3932 3934 0001 7026 1819]" and the "Tungfeng experience," which caused grave losses to agriculture in Kirin, exposed the gang's crimes in vigorously criticizing the "theory of productive forces." In connection with the repression of the Liaoyuan electric power plant's emulation drive to achieve minor production targets, the industrial and communications front has repudiated the crimes of the "gang of four" and the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee for having undermined socialist enterprise management, and analyzed the sinister experience of the Erhlung supply and marketing cooperative in "fighting against the bourgeoisie inside the party." The finance and trade front has repudiated the crimes of the "gang of four" and the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee for having sabotaged the four modernizations and ruined the national economy. The literary and art front has analyzed the theory that "Kirin's literature and art are special," which negated the achievements in literature and art in the 17 years preceding the Great Cultural Revolution, and criticized the gang's reactionary "two estimates." Exposing and criticizing the gang's crimes in light of actual conditions has not only helped in unmasking the nature of their conspiracy to usurp party and state power, but also in distinguishing between right and wrong on all fronts.

It Is Necessary To Solve, First of All, the Problem of Leading Groups Once the Question of Right and Wrong Is Straightened Out.

It is necessary to effectively tackle problems once the question of right and wrong concerning the line is straightened out. In the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the masses focused their attention on the leading groups; in other words, on the problem of leadership. This was a question of how to eliminate the factionalist setup of the former principal responsible person of the provincial CCP Committee and his ilk and to rehabilitate those comrades they persecuted. Accurately grasping this key question, the provincial CCP Committee solved the problem of leading groups step by step while advancing in the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four." In this way, the provincial CCP Committee not only solved the problem but also stabilized the situation.

On the premise that the class alignments had generally become clear, and with the approval of the party Central Committee, the provincial party committee first rehabilitated in the leading group five veteran comrades who had been attacked, persecuted and repressed for a long time by the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee. It also eliminated from the provincial party committee for persons affiliated with the bourgeois factionalist setup.

Afterward, the provincial party committee reorganized and reinforced the leading groups of all prefectures and departments directly under the provincial party committee. The former principal leader of the Yenpein Korean Autonomous Prefectural CCP Committee disregarded the masses' strong demand for investigation of those individuals and incidents associated with the conspiratorial activities of the "gang of four" and the "overlord of the northeast" aimed at usurping party and state power for fear of irritating the factionalist setup in the prefecture.

First secretary Wang En-mao and other leading comrades of the provincial party committee listened attentively to the prefectural masses. On the basis of investigations and studies, they dismissed the principal leader of the prefectural party committee and dispatched a cadre who had been attacked and persecuted by the "overlord of the northeast" but had enjoyed prestige among the masses to assume the principal leadership of the prefecture. The provincial party committee's courageous measure has boosted the long-repressed enthusiasm of the masses and resulted in a breakthrough for the campaign in the prefecture.

In reorganizing leading groups, how should those cadres who had been hastily admitted into the party and hastily promoted be handled? The responsible persons of some departments were afraid to handle these cadres out of fear that they themselves would be charged with "negating new things." To solve this problem, the provincial party committee called a meeting attended by responsible persons of all municipal, prefectural and league party committees. The participants studied and discussed how to solve the problem of those cadres who had been hastily admitted into the party and hastily promoted, made a concrete analysis and straightened out the confusion in thinking. On the basis of the participants' opinion, the provincial party committee put forward the proposal that reorganization be done in stages, group by group and according to the situation in each locality. This proposal received strong support from the masses and contributed to properly solving the problem of those cadres who had been hastily admitted into the party and hastily promoted.

#### It Is Necessary To Persist in Eliminating Resistance to the Campaign

For some time, as the campaign was spreading to the grassroots level, the masses' enthusiasm cooled down somewhat, thus slowing the pace of the campaign. The leading comrades of the provincial party committee went out of their office, conducted investigations and studies, and analyzed problems together with the cadres and masses. They discovered that some smash-and-grabbers and other elements who had engaged in the crimes of beating, smashing and looting still occupied leading positions in a considerable number of grassroots units. These elements resisted and sabotaged the movement in order to protect themselves. In these units, those cadres and masses who had been persecuted in the past were still being suppressed and were afraid to speak out, thus unabling the party to carry out its policies.

The cadres and masses had worried about the situation and strongly demanded that those elements who had committed the crimes of beating, smashing and looting be dealt with seriously and be removed from leading groups so as to get rid of the stumbling block of obstructing the campaign development and to expose and criticize the "gang of four."



After careful discussion, the Kirin provincial CCP committee drew up a new, timely plan and asked party organizations at various levels to consider settling those cases of beating, smashing and looting as an important part of the third campaign to penetratingly and thoroughly expose and criticize the "gang of four's" crimes in light of actual conditions and to completely eliminate chaos and restore order.

The investigation and disposition of those elements who had committed the crimes of beating, shashing and looting have whipped up the revolutionary spirit of the masses, suppressed the boisterous arrogance of the small handful of bad people and promptly brought about a new situation in carrying out the campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four."

PEOPLE'S DAILY today gives top frontpage prominence to the news of deepening the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in Kirin Province and prefaces this report with an editor's note. The PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's note says:

At present, the third campaign in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is deepening throughout the country. Chairman Hua has pointed out: "To carry out this campaign successfully is a more arduous and long-term task." The various localities and departments should, in light of the actual situation, end the confusion on the questions of right and wrong, including in ideology, organization and work style which were most seriously influenced and damaged by the "gang of four," and, in particular, smash the reactionary ideology of the "gang of four."

In order to fight this battle well, it is necessary to solve the question of the leaders' ideology and determination in the struggle, the question of distinguishing between right and wrong and the question of overcoming lingering fear and, more importantly, to eliminate the interference and sabotage by the bourgeois factional setup of the "gang of four" through various tactics. If we don't fight a large-scale people's war and penetratingly expose and criticize the gang's crimes by combining theory with practice, we cannot eliminate their pernicious influence, end the confusion between right and wrong, eliminate chaos and restore order.

The experience in deepening the development of the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" in Kirin Province has proved this. To fight this battle earnestly and well, the various localities and departments must not treat it lightly and must not reduce the movement to a merely formal one in order to avoid future problems.

#### BRIEFS

CHEMICAL FERTILIZER PRODUCTION--Peking, Jun 23--China fulfilled its chemical fertilizer production plan for the first 6 months of this year 13 days in advance, with total output topping the same 1977 period by 53.8 percent and setting an all-time high. A breakdown shows nitrogenous fertilizer increased by 59.1 percent and phosphate fertilizer 33.2 percent. By mid-June, Hopei, Yunnan, Chekiang, Peking, Hupeh, Kiangsi, Shensi and Heilungkiang had fulfilled their quotas for the first 6 months of the year. Szechwan, Shantung, Fukien, Shanghai, Shansi, Hunan and Sinkiang had fulfilled their half-year targets 1 month or even 40 days ahead of schedule. A large number of key enterprises including the Nanking Chemical Industrial Company, the Szechwan chemical fertilizer plant, and those in Taching, Liuchow, Huainan and Sanming fulfilled their half-year quotas 10 days ahead of schedule. Many of these plants set all-time records in saving raw materials and fuel. [Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 23 Jun 78 OW]



ANHWEI HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON COMBATING DROUGHT

HK121200Y Hefei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Anhwei Provincial Revolutionary Committee held a provincial telephone conference on the evening of 7 July. Comrade Chang Tso-yin, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, conveyed the plans and decision of the provincial CCP Committee on combating drought, on doing well in crash reaping and transplanting and on preparing for autumn transplanting. He demanded that all party committees further widely mobilize the people to overcome natural disasters in order to reap an all-round bumper harvest this year."

Responsible comrades of various prefectural and municipal CCP committees, of some county CCP committees and of units concerned at provincial level attended the conference. Analyzing the drought, the participants pointed out: Because of high temperatures and hot and dry winds that have continued since 27 June, the Huaipei area is once again suffering drought. Conditions in the areas south of the Huai River are becoming worse. In order to overcome drought and do well in crash reaping and transplanting, the provincial CCP Committee gave the following instructions:

"1. We must foster the thinking of overcoming natural disasters and strengthen our confidence and determination to combat drought and reap a bumper harvest. Our focal tasks now are to combat drought and to do well in crash reaping and transplanting." All party committees must boldly mobilize the people to do well in this work in order to reap a bumper harvest.

"2. We must guarantee the supply of electricity and petroleum in the struggle to combat drought." [passage indistinct]

According to current meteorological reports, the drought will continue to develop. All localities must pay great attention to the problem of water resources. In keeping with their local conditions, the people on the two banks of the Changchiang and Huai rivers must do well in drawing water. At the same time, we must also prepare against floods.

5. Manpower and materials must be used well. "In combating drought, we must tightly grasp disciplinary education. No people or units are allowed to waste or misappropriate materials and funds used in combating drought. We must seriously deal with the people or units which make such mistakes.

"6. We must do well in crash reaping and transplanting."

In line with the spirit of the decision of the provincial CCP Committee, Comrade Chang Tso-yin also gave instructions preparing for autumn transplanting.

ANHWEI STUDYS HSIANGHSIANG EXPERIENCE ON PEASANT BURDENS

OW120432Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0320 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, 9 Jul--The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee recently called two consecutive sessions of its Standing Committee to conscientiously study and discuss the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee's experience in lessening the burden of the peasants and the important instruction on this experience which was circulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. All comrades attending the meetings unanimously held that Hsianghsiang's experience represents an important strategic measure, a programmatic document for eliminating chaos and restoring order while carrying out rural work at the present time, a concrete measure for implementing the line of the 11th party congress in rural areas, and also an effective measure for fulfilling the four modernizations in the rural areas at the present stage.

The party Central Committee's efforts to grasp the problem of lessening the unreasonable burden of the peasants, whose solution is urgently demanded by the peasants, have manifested Chairman Mao's consistent thinking of showing concern for the masses, relying on them and using party policies to arouse their enthusiasm. They have also embodied the plan of holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, learning conscientiously from Tachai and advancing agriculture in the spirit of seeking truth from facts.

During the discussion Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, said that Hsianghsiang County's experiences have great significance for guiding rural work nationwide. These experiences have accurately pinpointed and grasped problems and summed up the lessons drawn over the past years, particularly those lessons on the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four. In the course of implementation, we must also conscientiously sum up the experiences and lessons of Anhwei Province. Historical experience indicates that whoever practices "equalitarianism and indiscriminate requisition" is doomed to failure. Therefore, it is very important to sum up both positive and negative experiences and lessons. In implementing Hsianghsiang County's experience, cadres must go down to grassroots units to conduct investigations and study. In the rural areas, we must take the promotion of the Hsianghsiang experience and the important instruction of the party Central Committee as major measures for carrying out out the line of the 11th party congress and as the central point in the party's consolidation, rectification and "one criticism and two blows" movement in the rural areas. We must now make up our minds to vigorously publicize this experience to every household. We must also work harder to promote this experience and grasp it firmly for 1, 2 or 3 years so as to really mobilize a mighty army. In the course of implementation, we must persevere in launching the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and continuously consolidate leading groups at various levels. Without an efficient leading group and good work style, there would be no organizational guarantee for fulfilling the general task for the new period. How can we start a new Long March in such a disorganized way? Comrade Wan Li called on cadres throughout the province, particularly leading cadres at various levels, to conscientiously change their incorrect attitude towards the peasants and put agriculture above everything else in a down-to-earth way.

The Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee has issued a circular to the prefectural and municipal party committees, calling on them to take prompt action in following the footsteps of Hsianghsiang County in investigating the peasants' burden and submitting opinions on lessening their unreasonable burden.

#### INTERMENT CEREMONY HELD FOR PERSECUTED FORMER CHEKIANG OFFICIAL

OW120615Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW

[Text] (Liu Mu-i), former member of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and deputy secretary of the Supervisory Committee of the provincial CCP Committee, died on 23 December 1968 as a result of persecution by the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. He was 62 years old.

The ceremony for the interment of Comrade (Liu Mu-i's) ashes was held in Hangchow on 8 July 1978. Wreaths were presented by the Chekiang provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and responsible persons thereof including Tieh Ying. Wreaths were also presented by Comrade (Liu Mu-i's) friends including Huo Shih-lien, Lin Hu-chia and Li Hsueh-chih. Provincial departments and units concerned also presented wreaths.

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The ceremony for the interment of Comrade (Liu Mu-i's) ashes was presided over by Wang Pang, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee. Comrade Wang Yao-ting, Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, delivered a memorial speech. Also present at the ceremony were (Lan Hsi-wu), Standing Committee member of the provincial CCP Committee, responsible persons of departments concerned and representatives of cadres and the masses.

#### LIAO CHI-KAO AT FUKIEN CRASH-REAPING, SOWING MEETING

HK120725Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 9 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Fukien Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on crash-reaping and sowing on the afternoon of 8 July. The conference called on the people throughout the province to urgently mobilize, go all out and vigorously crash-reap and sow. Comrade Chin Chao-tien, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the conference. Liao Chih-kao, first secretary of the provincial party committee and Ma Hsing-yuan, secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke.

"Comrade Ma Hsiang-yuan first analyzed the current excellent situation in the rural areas, saying: Guided by Chairman Hua's strategic policy decision on grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land and spurred by the "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications" movement, cadres and commune members in our province's rural areas have combated a hard struggle over several months against low temperatures, rain and insect pests. The growth of early rice in various places is good. We can expect a bumper harvest of summer grain. However, we must do much work in order to reap a bumper harvest. This year's season for crash-reaping and sowing is pressing. Our task is heavier than last year. Various places must fully understand the significance of doing a good job of crash-reaping and sowing for reaping a bumper harvest of grain throughout the year."

Comrade Ma Hsing-yuan called on various places to do the following tasks:

- "1. It is necessary to take exposing and criticizing the gang of four as the key link and to vigorously publicize and implement the general task for the new period. It is imperative to combine the "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications" movement as well as the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture with crash-reaping and sowing and to grasp them as if they were a unified movement."
2. Leaders must go all out to grasp crash-reaping and sowing. Provincial departments must immediately organize a large group of cadres to help prefectures, counties, communes and brigades get a good grasp on crash-reaping and sowing. We must mobilize as many people as possible to participate in crash-reaping and sowing so that more than 40 percent of the total population will take part in crash-reaping and sowing. During the very busy period of crash-reaping and sowing, the province, prefectures, counties and communes must not hold meetings. They must get approval from the provincial party committee in order to hold any necessary meetings.
3. It is imperative to resolutely and correctly implement the party's various economic policies in the rural areas and to fully mobilize the activism of commune members and the masses.
4. It is essential to grasp the season, insure quality and guarantee farming areas.

"Comrade Liao Chih-kao issued important instructions at the conclusion of the meeting. He demanded that all cadres immediately mobilize and get a good grasp on crash-reaping and sowing. Comrade Liao Chi-kao noted that all leaders must delve into actual conditions and labor with commune members and the masses.



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They must do a good job of investigation and study and solve problems in good times."

Today's FUKIEN DAILY published an editorial on page 3 entitled: "Vigorously Crash-Reap and Sow and Reap a Bumper Harvest for the Whole Year."

#### KIANGSI MILITARY DISTRICT ISSUES CIRCULAR ON REAPING, SOWING

HK121005Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Political Department of the Kiangsi Military District has issued a circular on organizing the PLA units and militia to actively take part in crash-reaping and sowing. The provincial CCP Committee has recently called on the people throughout the province to get mobilized to fight hard in July to win a complete victory in crash-reaping and sowing. In response to the call of the provincial CCP Committee, the PLA units and militia of the military district have resolved to urgently go into action and actively plunge themselves into the battle of crash-reaping and sowing. They have also striven to make the per-mou yields of grain in the province exceed the target laid down by the national program for agricultural development, reap a bumper agricultural harvest and fulfill the general task for the new period.

The circular demands: "All PLA units and People's Armed Forces departments must organize the commanders, fighters and militiamen to assiduously study the general task for the new period. In close connection with actual conditions, they must penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Biao's and the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line. They must also link achieving the far-reaching target of fulfilling the general task for the new period with fighting well the crash-reaping and sowing battle and with the specific task of reaping a bumper agricultural harvest this year. It is essential to fully understand the important significance of fighting well the battle of crash-reaping and sowing. This is a difficult fight which will have a bearing on whether or not we will be able to reap a bumper early-rice harvest, whether or not we will be able to transplant late rice in accordance with schedules and specified standards and whether or not we will be able to reap a bumper harvest this year. This is a political battle which will have a bearing on developing the excellent situation and on achieving great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land. All these efforts represent practical action in closely following Chairman Hua in continuing to embark on the new Long March.

The circular points out: "All PLA units must make overall plans and properly arrange for all aspects of work, strengthen leadership and actively keep in contact with communes and brigades where they are stationed and with units which have maintained ties with them. They must send more manpower and material resources to support crash-reaping and sowing in various localities. The units whose conditions permit must send medical and technical personnel to go into rural areas to serve people during crash-reaping and sowing. All People's Armed Forces departments must organize the majority of their cadres into work groups and send them to the frontline of crash-reaping and sowing. We must mobilize and organize militiamen to fight well the battle of crash-reaping and sowing. The support-agriculture personnel must be integrated with poor and lower-middle peasants and actively publicize the general task for the new period and the party's various rural economic policies.



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The circular emphatically points out: "The militiamen must play the role of backbone elements and vanguards. The militiamen who are fighting in the rural areas must take the Tachai militiamen as their example, bear hardships, dare to fight a hard battle, be bold in shouldering heavy burdens and vigorously unfold socialist labor emulation. They must fulfill the quotas for crash-reaping and sowing according to schedules and specified standards. Drought has now appeared in some places. The militiamen must foster the idea of combating natural disasters and reaping a bumper harvest. They must get ready to overcome various kinds of potential natural disasters. They must actively take part in the 'two blows' movement and guard against the class enemies' sabotage to insure the victorious completion of the crash-reaping and sowing. The militiamen of all trades in the urban areas must foster the idea of taking agriculture as the foundation and vigorously support crash-reaping and sowing in manpower, material resources and technology. They must contribute to developing agriculture in a big way."

#### TSINAN PLA UNIT CRITICIZES LIN PIAO, GANG ON TRAINING

SK111341Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 9 Jul 78 SK

[Text] Cadres and fighters of the main signal station of the Tsinan PLA units have struggled to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four while exposing and criticizing Lin Piao's line, eradicated the pernicious influence and achieved fairly good results.

A thorough exposure and criticism of the gang of four should be linked with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao. In criticizing the crimes of the gang of four in disrupting the military training of the army, many old cadres of the main signal station looked back on the mass military training activities in 1964. At that time, this main station vigorously underwent military training and rapidly improved their technical level. Later, this main station was [words indistinct] and its techniques lagged behind others due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

The comrades stated: The mass military training campaign unfolded in 1964 was an effective method to boost the [word indistinct] of the masses and actively train armymen. The campaign played a great role in stimulating improvement of the army's fighting capacity. In order to usurp party and state power, Lin Piao ruthlessly attacked and falsely accused Vice Chairman Yeh, Comrade Ho Lung and Comrade Lo Jui-ching, who had ardently initiated the mass military training campaign, stirred up an evil and sinister wind in the whole army and frustrated the campaign.

After Lin Piao (? the traitor) had fallen dead, the gang of four, inheriting Lin Piao's mantle, disrupted the army's military training with ever-increasing intensity, tagging anyone who grasped training with the labels of "purely military view" or "suppressing revolution with training," resulting in a situation in which cadres did not dare to grasp training and fighters did not dare train themselves, thus seriously weakening the army's militancy. [passage indistinct]

After the anti-party clique of Lin Piao collapsed, the gang of four advocated everywhere the ferreting out of those "capitalist-roaders who put on red stars or red collar insignia," committing fraudulent deals destroying our Great Wall.

After analyzing these facts, all the cadres and fighters clearly understood that the gang of four had colluded with Lin Piao long ago, that they were a gang of careerists and conspirators who opposed the party, threw the army into chaos and vainly attempted to usurp party and state power. [words indistinct] Therefore, to thoroughly expose and criticize the gang of four, it is necessary to do so in close connection with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line.

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Comrades of the main signal station became more clearly aware that Lin Piao had seized the army's stronghold for a long time, that he pushed the counterrevolutionary revisionist line and that he greatly undermined all sorts of army building, creating a detrimental influence. They also understood that only by intensifying the struggle to criticize the gang of four in connection with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's counterrevolutionary crimes would it be possible to more effectively end turmoil, restore order and wipe out pernicious influence.

At the beginning of this year, when they criticized the gang of four for engaging in the fake left and real right and for creating a bad influence in the army, they found a number of fake left slogans were not concocted at the time the gang of four ran amuck, but were trumpeted by Lin Piao long ago. [passage indistinct]

#### SHANTUNG BROADCASTING BUREAU RESOLVES TO IMPROVE WORK

SK121216Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung Provincial Broadcasting Administrative Bureau recently held a rally of representatives of advanced collectives and workers on the broadcast front to thoroughly expose and criticize the fake left and real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four and its manifestation on the broadcast front, to sum up and exchange work experiences and to resolve to improve the quality of radio and television broadcasting within the shortest time possible, so as to serve the realization of the general task for the new period.

Standing Committee member of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department Comrade Lin Ping spoke at the rally. Responsible person of the provincial Broadcasting Administration Bureau gave a report on how to implement the general task for the new period on the broadcast front throughout the province.

In order to raise the quality of radio and television broadcasting as soon as possible and make greater contributions to realizing the general task for the new period, the rally held that staff and workers on the broadcast front throughout the province must firmly grasp and sincerely sum up and analyze the problems which resulted in detrimental effects and widespread influence from the gang of four on the broadcast front, clarify all the confusion created by the gang of four and set straight the right and wrong in line which they confused.

#### BRIEFS

ANHWEI AERIAL RICE SOWING--Peking, 9 Jul--A PLA farm has succeeded in using planes to sow rice and spray insecticides and weed killers, gathering useful experience for the agricultural mechanization of China's big state farms. Chenghsihu farm in west Anhwei Province has 8,300 hectares of cultivated land and achieved good results this year with aerial sowing of 1,000 hectares of paddy fields. The agroplane can sow 180 hectares of land a day, raising labor efficiency 21 times and saving 75-90 kilograms of seeds per hectare compared with manual sowing. The aerial experiments started in 1971. Practice in past years has demonstrated that seeds sown aurally are evenly scattered and there is less rotting of seedlings. [Peking NCCA in English 0721 GMT 9 Jul 78 OW]

HONAN TELEPHONE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES AGRICULTURE

HK101146Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Honan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 3 July demanding that all party committees urgently mobilize the rural cadres and peasants to fight hard for 3 months and go all out to reap a bumper harvest this year. Cheng Yung-ho, deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the meeting.

Comrade Cheng Yung-ho pointed out: The situation in the rural areas is currently very good. The province's 37 million mou of early autumn crops were sown well and are being tended carefully. The progress in sowing late autumn crops is faster than in previous years, and the area of high-yield crops is larger than last year. "The province has had two rainfalls since late June basically relieving the drought. The autumn crops are growing sturdily. Favorable conditions have been created for reaping a bumper autumn harvest. However, very great efforts are still required in order to achieve a bumper autumn harvest. The next 3 months are the key period for tending the autumn crop fields, guarding against floods and reaping a bumper autumn harvest. In particular, the 40 days from the beginning of July to early August represent the decisive period for fulfilling the agricultural production plans for the whole year. All party committees must mobilize the cadres and masses to fight hard through these 40 days and strive to reap a bumper autumn harvest."

Cheng Yung-ho said: It is necessary to do a good job of manuring the fields and whip up an upsurge of tending the autumn crops. Shock attacks must be launched to complete the sowing, and the quality of sowing must be insured. The leadership and the labor force must all be concentrated for crop tending. It is necessary to do well in guarding against floods, and to carry out a major check on water conservancy projects and antiflood measures. Antiflood commands must be set up and forces organized.

It is necessary to continue to expose and criticize the gang of four and to seriously implement the party's rural economic policies.

HUNAN ADOPTS MEASURES TO REDUCE PEASANTS' BURDENS

HK110917Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee experiences in reducing the peasants' burdens, which have been circulated by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua together with important instructions, have greatly encouraged all party committees in the province and they are resolved to effectively promote the experiences. Studying the experiences and instructions, the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee held: "The Hsianghsiang experiences that have been circulated by the central authorities have grasped a current key problem which must be solved in order to rapidly develop agriculture."

This year, leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee have gone to the rural areas on many occasions to investigate and study. "They felt that the peasants' burdens were too heavy, the communes' and brigades' accumulation was very small and the peasants' income was low. This situation seriously damaged the peasants' socialist activism. This is a universal problem in the province's rural areas. This situation mainly results from the gang of four's interference and sabotage. Unless this problem is solved, agriculture--the foundation--will be gravely undermined and achieving agricultural mechanization and a rapid development of agriculture will be just empty talk. The central authorities have now circulated the experiences of Hsianghsiang in good time and issued important instructions, which completely conform to Chairman Mao's consistent teachings and to the actual situation, and touch on a vulnerable point in agricultural development."



In order to implement the spirit of the central authorities' instructions, popularize the experiences of Hsianghsiang and solve the problem of unreasonable burdens on the peasants, the provincial CCP Committee has adopted or is adopting the following measures:

1. At a provincial CCP Committee work conference attended by secretaries of prefectural and municipal CCP committees and responsible persons of the provincial organs, the Hsiangtan Prefectural CCP Committee introduced the experiences of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee in implementing the party's rural economic policies and reducing the unreasonable burdens on the peasants. The provincial CCP Committee also decided that in the second half of this year the rural areas throughout the province must get a good grasp on implementing the party's rural economic policies and on reducing the unreasonable burdens on the peasants.
2. Before the busy period of crash-reaping and sowing, the county CCP committees throughout the province must take the lead in studying the important instructions of the central authorities and the Hsianghsiang experiences, and also personally grasp communes as trial points. They will hold study courses for commune party committees and brigade party branches and launch the masses to expose the contradictions and get a clear picture of current problems in order to solve them better.
3. After the early and midseason rice has been reaped and threshed, it is necessary to get a good grasp on the preliminary summer distribution work and regard this as a key issue for implementing the spirit of the central instructions and popularizing the Hsianghsiang experiences.
4. All prefectures and departments, especially the provincial organs, must seriously check to see if they are genuinely supporting agriculture, doing good deeds for the peasants and implementing the principle of taking agriculture as the foundation.
5. In the second half of the year, the industrial departments must improve their product quality, especially of products that support agriculture.
6. Around the time of crash-reaping and sowing, leadership groups at all levels should conduct rectification of work style.

#### HUNAN NOTES BELOW-AVERAGE RAINFALL, DROUGHT CONDITION

HK120805Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jul 78 HK

[Text] A letter from the Hunan Provincial Antiflood and Antidrought Command points out: Last winter the province suffered drought and there was little rain. Water storage in many reservoirs and ponds fell to a very low level. Rainfall remained low after the beginning of spring. Average rainfall in the province from January to May was lower than in previous years. June rainfall was 20 to 30 percent below normal. According to records for the 69 years between 1910-78, this year ranks 58th in rainfall. It is a year of subnormal rainfall.

In particular, due to the influence of the subtropical high pressure system over the last 10 days of June, the rainy season in the province ended 7 or 8 days earlier than in previous years. According to the forecasts of the meteorological and hydrological departments, the average rainfall during the period July-September will be only about 300 mm, while the evaporation during the same period will be 450 mm. Thus, continuous summer and autumn drought may occur.

It is hoped that all places will pay a high degree of attention to this situation, prepare as early as possible for guarding against and fighting drought and insure a bumper agricultural harvest.



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### Meeting on Fighting Drought

HK120858Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial telephone conference on 8 July on fighting drought, which called on party organizations, cadres and masses in the province to mobilize, resolve to fight drought and do everything possible to reap a bumper harvest this year.

The conference pointed out: "The province's rainy season ended earlier this year than in previous years. Drought started to appear in the last 10 days of June, and it is rather serious in a few places. The hot south wind has been blowing continuously in recent days, the evaporation rate is high, and the drought is spreading. Rainfall in July, August and September is expected to be lower than normal. This situation not only seriously threatens early and mid-season rice, dryland grain and industrial crops, but will also directly affect the transplanting of late rice. Hence, it is important that we do everything possible to overcome the drought if we are to reap an all-round bumper harvest this year and achieve rapid agricultural development. This is an urgent battle task facing us."

The conference demanded that all leaders implement the spirit of the recent central instructions on implementing the party's policies and lightening the unreasonable burdens on the peasants, and regard this work as a powerful motive force for mobilizing the peasants' activism and overcoming natural disasters to reap a bumper harvest. The leaders must find out the drought situation in their localities and adopt appropriate effective measures. Places where the drought is serious must concentrate manpower and materials to fight it in a big way. It is necessary to dam rivers and streams and expand the irrigated area. The province must strengthen the management of water and use water rationally. "If contradictions in the water conservancy facilities arise between irrigation and electricity generation, priority must be given to insuring irrigation." As much of the dryland grain and industrial crops which can be saved through irrigation should be so saved. Places where drought is just appearing or where it has not yet appeared should make all ideological, organizational and material preparations for fighting a great drought. They must certainly not take the matter lightly and carelessly. All trades and sectors must support the struggle against drought.

HUNAN DAILY OUTLINES TASKS FOR REMAINDER OF YEAR

HK070739Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 5 Jul 78 HK

[HUNAN DAILY editorial: "Advance from Victory to Victory, Win Still Greater Victory in the Tasks for the Second Half of the Year"--date not given]

[Excerpts] The various fronts in our province have scored outstanding achievements in the first half of this year. A new situation has appeared in the national economy. We must advance from victory to victory and win still greater victory in the tasks for the second half of the year. The tasks for the second half of the year are very complex, important and very difficult. The general demand is to resolutely implement the line of the 11th National CCP Congress and the spirit of the Fifth NPC, deeply publicize and study the general task for the new period, profoundly comprehend the fundamental spirit of Chairman Mao's brilliant speech at the enlarged central work conference, firmly grasp exposure and criticism of the gang of four--the key link--and continue to make a success of one criticism, two blows and three rectifications. It is necessary to further strengthen the building of leadership groups, seriously implement party policies, strive to fulfill and overfulfill the national economic plans for this year, and lay a good foundation for achieving a great leap forward next year and fulfilling the general task for the new period. Focusing on these general demands, we must do a good job of the following work:

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We must thoroughly conduct the one criticism, two blows and three rectifications movement. We must consistently do a good job of investigation work, correctly assess the "two blows" movement in the previous stage, check up on and analyze every unit and provide appropriate guidance. Regarding those units which have conducted the movement in a superficial way or have not begun the movement, we must make new plans and give free rein to the masses to rapidly open up the situation.

We must persistently do a good job of rectification in all spheres, especially in key enterprises and backward units. With regard to leadership groups whose work has been in a passive state for a long time because of organizational impurity or a weakness of forces, we must adopt decisive measures and rapidly readjust and strengthen them. We must implement the party's policies in an all-round way. The rural areas must seriously study and popularize the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee which the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has circulated throughout the whole party, continue to publicize and implement the provincial CCP Committee's "20 points," and put stress on implementing such policies as distribution according to work, reducing the unreasonable burdens on the peasants and correctly viewing the peasants' domestic sideline occupations. We must effectively strengthen and improve commune and brigade management. Factories, mines and other enterprises must vigorously publicize the party Central Committee's draft decision on several issues in regard to speeding up industrial development and organize its implementation in a planned and systematic way. At the same time, it is necessary to adopt a positive attitude and effective measures to implement the party's policies on intellectual and cadres.

We must completely fulfill and overfulfill this year's national economic plans. We must first exert our greatest efforts to promote agriculture. The industry and communications front must vigorously unfold the movement to increase production and practice economy, concentrate forces to continue to fight the four battles of annihilation in coal, electricity, iron and steel, and farm machinery, including chemical fertilizer, fight a battle of emancipation in product quality and insure that this year's production plans are fulfilled and overfulfilled. In order to strengthen the party's centralized leadership, it is now necessary to place stress on solving the following problems: We must eliminate lingering fear, cure the internal wounds, foster a dauntless revolutionary spirit, dare to think and act, dare to struggle and to manage, dare to adhere to correct things and correct incorrect things. It is necessary to correctly handle the relations between politics and economics and between revolution and production. It is necessary to fully understand the seriousness and urgency of implementing policies, unswervingly implement the policies and use them to mobilize the masses' socialist activism. It is necessary to unify theory and practice, persistently proceed from reality in all things and decide on work principles and the focal point of work in accordance with our actual conditions. It is necessary to make great efforts to investigate and study and to solve actual problems.

July, August and September are the key months for fulfilling the year's industrial and agricultural production tasks. All leaders must concentrate their main efforts on grasping work in these 3 months, organize all forces to work hard through these 3 months and lead the masses to firmly take the initiative in fulfilling the tasks for the second half of the year and winning new and will greater victory.

HUPEH HOLDS MEETING ON TURNING LOSSES INTO PROFITS

HK101340Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The Hupeh Provincial Revolutionary Committee leadership group for turning losses into profits held an urgent telephone conference on the evening of 3 July to further implement the instructions of the party Central Committee and the State Council on strengthening management and on turning losses into profits.

"The meeting called on various places and units throughout the province to further mobilize; go all out again; quickly whip up a new upsurge in vigorously strengthening management, in vigorously increasing production and practicing economy and in turning losses into profits; and to use excellent results to greet the holding of the national conference on strengthening the management of enterprises and turning losses into profits. Responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and the leadership group for turning losses into profits of the provincial Revolutionary Committee attended and spoke at the conference.

"The conference held: Under the leadership of all party organizations, our province's workers have thoroughly conducted the mass movements to expose and criticize the gang of four and to learn from Taching in industry ever since the State Council issued a 26 April circular on holding a national conference around July and August on strengthening the management of enterprises and on turning losses into profits. The province's industrial production is very good. The province has scored achievements in strengthening the management of enterprises and in turning losses into profits.

"The province's industrial enterprise profits between this January and May increased by 200 percent as compared with the same period last year. The losses incurred by those enterprises which are running at a loss decreased by 56.87 percent as compared with the same period last year. However, in view of the implementation between January and May of the plan for turning losses into profits the task for fulfilling the state plan for turning losses into profits this year is still very arduous. Thus, the conference put forward several specific demands.

"1. The top two people of various districts, departments and enterprises must immediately check on the implementation of the State Council's 26 April circular. They must turn the circular into a true motive force for strengthening the management of enterprises and for turning losses into profits."

2. Those enterprises that have reached the planned economic and technical indexes must create even better results and catch up with and surpass the domestic and foreign advanced levels. Those enterprises that have not reached the economic and technical indexes must find out the reasons, adopt effective measures and strive to reach the indexes within certain dates.

3. It is necessary to check one by one on those enterprises that are running at very great losses and are unable to improve within certain dates. Those that must stop production and be rectified must immediately stop production and be rectified. They will go back into production only after being rectified. We must make proper arrangements for those enterprises that must switch to other types of production. Regarding those enterprises whose leadership groups are having difficulties, various leading departments at all levels must quickly help them discover their problems, report to party committees and make readjustments.

4. It is necessary to further set up and perfect various management systems.

#### BRIEFS

SOUTHERN KWANGSI EARLY RICE--The southern areas of Kwangsi started to reap early rice in the last 10 days of June. Judging by the already harvested 1.5 million mou of early-maturing varieties, most of the areas will increase their output as compared with last year. Teng County has reaped over 7,000 mou of early rice. The county's per-mou output increased by 67 catties as compared with last year. This spring saw more overcast and cold days. The southern areas' period for transplanting early rice seedlings was thus delayed by 10 days or so. This resulted in a great strain on early rice production. However, leadership in various areas mobilized the enthusiasm of the masses and fulfilled the plan for transplanting early rice seedlings. The areas sown to hybrid paddy rice in quite a few counties and communes in the southern areas amounted to more than 50 percent of the area sown to early rice. [Nanning Kwangsi Chuang Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Jul 78 HK]



AN PING-SHENG ATTENDS YUNNAN WOMEN'S PLENUM

HK120939Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 HK

[Summary] "The third enlarged committee plenary session of the third provincial Federation of Women was recently held in Kunming. An Ping-sheng, first secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee, and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Li Chi-ming, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chang Chih-hsiu, secretary of the provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; Chao Tseng-i, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee; and Liang Wen-ying and Chao Hsueh-chu, Standing Committee members of the provincial party committee, met with all the women comrades attending the session. Comrades An Ping-sheng, Li Chi-ming and Chang Chih-hsiu gave important instructions and spoke.

The plenary session was a meeting that mobilized all women's organizations and the masses of female cadres and people throughout the province to contribute their strength to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Comrade An Ping-sheng gave an important instruction at the session, saying: "Women play a very great role in the socialist revolution and construction. All women's organizations must pay special attention to and solve women's special problems. Women must study politics, science and technology. They must become women of culture.

"Our province is an area of many nationalities. There are still some illiterates among the rural women, particularly among the women of minority nationalities. All women's federations must attach importance to the work of eliminating illiteracy."

YUNNAN NOTICE ON REDUCING PEASANTS' BURDEN

HK111128Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jul 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee has issued a notice demanding that all party organizations in the province seriously study and resolutely promote the experience of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, which have been circulated to the whole party by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, and adopt effective measures to implement the party's rural economic policies. It is necessary to solve the problem of excessive burdens on the peasants.

The notice says: The problem of excessive burdens on the peasants also exists everywhere in Yunnan, and many problems are even more serious. Since the provincial conference on learning from Tachai, which was held last September and was attended by 5,000 people, all places have implemented the provincial CCP Committee's draft trial regulation on several rural economic policy issues. They have done much work and achieved marked success. However, the development is uneven. There are still many serious problems which have not been solved in good time. The experiences of Hsianghsiang County, which have been circulated to the whole party by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, further point out the orientation and lay down the measures for fundamentally solving the problem of unreasonable burdens on the peasants. All party committees must regard the implementation of Hsianghsiang County's experiences as an urgent and important task in current rural work, and seriously get a good grasp on this work.

The notice demands that conveying and implementing the experiences of Hsianghsiang County be integrated with conducting "one criticism, two blows and three rectifications" in the rural areas and with the movement to learn from Tachai.



It is necessary to criticize in depth the crimes of the gang of four in sabotaging the party's rural policies and the communes' system of management, resolutely expose and strike blows at those embezzlers and speculators who devour the fruits of the masses' labor, seriously deal with cases of violation of law and discipline, and resolutely arrest the sinister bourgeois winds whipped up by the gang of four of extravagant eating and drinking, inviting guests for dinner, presenting gifts, pursuing extravagance and waste, and indiscriminate building of halls and clubs. It is necessary to seriously and properly solve the problem of overdrafts and debts. It is necessary to persist in cadre participation in collective productive labor, and resolutely cut down on nonproductive personnel, work and expenditures.

The notice says: The party committees of the province, prefectures, municipalities and counties and the provincial organs must improve their leadership style, plunge into reality, go among the masses and go to the frontline to investigate, study and analyze typical examples. They should grasp the masses' urgent demands and, in connection with the spring harvest distribution, implement the relevant policies on increasing income after increasing production, earning more by laboring more, and making good the distribution plans. They must also look carefully into the question of how to solve the problem of unreasonable burdens on the peasants, consult with the masses, adopt practical and effective measures, and sum up and exchange experiences in order to stimulate the whole effort and truly implement the party's policies.

The notice demands that organs, departments and trades seriously check on their work of supporting agriculture and formulate improvement measures in light of the existing problems. They must resolutely cancel all kinds of illegal appropriations and those indigenous policies which encroach on the masses' interests.

#### YUNNAN IMPLEMENTS PARTY POLICY TOWARD INTELLECTUALS

OW101020Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0135 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Kunming, 6 Jul--All party organizations in Yunnan Province have led the vast number of cadres and people in penetratingly criticizing the crimes of the "gang of four" in hitting hard at and persecuting intellectuals and have firmly implemented the party's policy toward intellectuals.

Yunnan Province's vast number of intellectuals were mercilessly attacked and persecuted by the "gang of four." After the party Central Committee issued the important directive last year on solving Yunnan's problem, the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee paid great attention to implementing the party's policy toward intellectuals. After carrying out personal investigations and study, the principal responsible persons of the provincial party committee formulated concrete plans. For the past year or so, all party committees have led the vast number of cadres and people in doing a lot of work in this region.

They studied the speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng at the National Science Conference. They analyzed typical cases in light of the actual situation and penetratingly exposed and criticized the crimes of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the party's policy toward intellectuals and in attacking the persecuting intellectuals. They have reexamined past cases concerning scientific and technological personnel, teachers and other intellectuals and have reached new conclusions based on facts uncovered during the reexaminations. They have thus decisively negated all lies and slanders of the "gang of four" and their bourgeois network against intellectuals and have reversed the verdicts passed on them by false, erroneous or fabricated charges. As a result of the reexaminations, they have reached new conclusions regarding 99.2 percent of the teachers in the province's nine institutions of higher learning.

At the same time, the provincial party and revolutionary committees and other leading organs concerned have restored or awarded technical titles to a large number of intellectuals in accordance with party policies and regulations. According to statistics, some 1,337 scientific and technological personnel and teachers in the provincial industrial, communications, cultural, education, construction and national defense departments and in Kunming Municipality have regained their titles as assistant researchers, assistant professors or engineers. In addition, over 1,000 persons have been promoted to positions at and above the levels of assistant researchers, assistant professors or engineers and, of these, 155 have been promoted to professors, researchers, head physicians in hospitals or bureau-level chief engineers.

As a result of the implementation of the party's policy toward intellectuals, the morale of Yunnan Province's vast number of intellectuals has been boosted and they have doubled their efforts. They have actively participated in the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," enthusiastically attended to their professional work and are contributing to the four modernizations with their own specialities.

#### BRIEFS

**KWEICHOW SCRAP MATERIALS**--The staff and workers of the supply and marketing departments in various localities in Kweichow have made outstanding achievements in recovering and utilizing waste and scrap materials. In the 11 years from 1966 to 1976, Kweichow has collected a total of 206,594 tons of scrap iron and steel. This amount of scrap iron and steel can be turned into 165,275 tons of fine steel. This amount of steel can be turned into 1658 kilometers of steel rail, a distance stretching from Kweiyang to Wuchang. Within those 11 years, 7,485 tons of scrap cloth were recovered. When this material is used to make bank-notes and maps, it can save 18,340 cubic meters of timber. The value of total recovery by various supply and marketing departments reached 11.3 million yuan in 1977, overfulfilling the annual procurement plan. In the first 6 months of this year, the value of total recovery by various supply and marketing departments in Kweichow reached 7.38 million yuan, up 58 percent compared with the same period last year. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 78 HK]

**TIBET LEADERS, CHILDREN'S DAY**--On 1 June some 20,000 Young Pioneers and other children in Lhasa Municipality, Tibet, held a gala party at the people's park to celebrate International Children's Day. Attending the party were leading comrades of the regional party committee and Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee Tien Pao, Pa Sang, Je Ti, Niu Jui-chou, Lo Ming and Sung Shao-kuang. Lhasa Municipal CCP Committee secretary Sung Shao-kuang and regional CYL Committee Secretary Tien Pao spoke, extending warm greetings to the children. [Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW]

**YUNNAN SCRAP MATERIALS**--Yunnan has done well in recovering waste and scrap materials in the past year or so. Between last July and the present, Yunnan has recovered about 50,000 tons of waste and scrap materials which are worth 12 million yuan. Between this January and April, Yunnan recovered 17,000 tons of waste and scrap materials which were worth 4 million yuan, fulfilling 50 percent of the annual plan. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 78 HK]

YU TAI-CHUNG AT INNER MONGOLIA SEISMOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

OWL20550Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] The third regional seismological work conference and the regional conference of the seismological front on learning from Taching were held recently in Huhehot. The conference conveyed the guidelines of the National Seismological Front Conference on Learning From Taching, discussed future tasks, exchanged experiences and commended advanced units and individuals. The conferences were sponsored by the Inner Mongolia Science and Technology Commission at the request of the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Regional Revolutionary Committee. Some 250 persons attended the conferences. They represented the cadres and specialized personnel of Inner Mongolia's seismological front, grassroots seismological survey stations, the surveyers selected from among the people [chun chung tse pao yuan 5028 5883 3261 1032 0765] and departments concerned. Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the autonomous regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee, conferred citations on 16 advanced collectives and 10 advanced individuals in learning from Taching on the seismological front. Responsible comrades of the autonomous regional Revolutionary Committee addressed the conferences. A responsible comrade of the autonomous region's Science and Technology Commission made a report, entitled: "Foster Great and Lofty Aspirations and Strive To Elevate Our Region's Seismological Work to a Higher Level."

The advanced collectives and advanced individuals present at the conferences issued a written appeal to the entire seismological front in the Inner Mongolia region.

TIENTSIN FUNCTIONARIES CRITICIZE GANG'S ATTACK ON LEADERS

SK121121Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 10 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] The important directive issued by wise leader Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee for Tientsin Municipality has greatly inspired the staff at the offices of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee. Over the past few days, various sections and offices have successively held study, discussion and criticism meetings. [Words indistinct]. There have been seven exposure and criticism rallies. At these rallies, leaders have taken the lead in thoroughly exposing and criticising the gang of four in light of the reality for their counterrevolutionary political program and their noxious effects in Tientsin.

In exposing and criticising, participants at these rallies, full of proletarian indignation, exposed and criticized Lin Biao and the gang of four for their crimes of directing spearheads at great leader Chairman Mao, esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Making a big issue of a counterrevolutionary case, they [not further identified] demanded "finding the behind-the-scenes boss," and frenziedly shouted that it was necessary to ferret out "China's second Khrushchev." They arbitrarily linked this case with the so-called "adverse February current," thus directing the spearhead at esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. At the same time, they criminally screened the relatives of central leading comrades in Tientsin. They also attacked on many occasions Chairman Chu Te and Comrade Chen I.

In 1974, they went in for "shooting three arrows at once" in a big way, and maliciously attacked Premier Chou.



In the night they instructed organs of the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee to put up wall posters to oppose "backdoor deals" and established a so-called "model in taking the initiative to correct mistakes of getting back door benefits." They openly reported this model in newspapers.

After secret plotting, they dished up the infamous counterrevolutionary "19 June" sinister speech in Tientsin, and went in for making history a tool for innuendo in a big way, directing the spearhead at Chairman Mao and Premier Chou. They successively issued articles in newspapers and publications in Tientsin lavishing praise on the empress Chiang Ching. Their counterrevolutionary arrogance became more rampant.

Participants at criticism rallies also exposed and criticized their cries of creating a series of false and trumped-up cases and unjustified verdicts and of attacking a large number of revolutionary cadres and the masses.

As early as 1966, they slandered that there were factional (?forces) in the Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee and fabricated the "(Wanchiang) clique" case. Of the 15 Standing Committee members of the former Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee, 11 were slandered as members of the "(Wanchiang) clique." [passage indistinct]

They misled the party Central Committee on many occasions, saying that so-and-so was not only a traitor but also a secret agent, that he was a "proven renegade" and so on. They slandered comrade so-and-so as having close connections with Liu Shao-chi and having established contacts with Liu Shao-chi through Liu's relatives. When the central departments concerned proposed reexamination of this case, they obstinately said: A conclusion cannot be reached in so-and-so's case, nor can the verdict be reversed. So-and-so should be held in custody for a long time. Therefore, just let him die in prison.

They also said that if so-and-so was not regarded as a capitalist roader, then there were no capitalist roaders in Tientsin Municipality.

The so-called "(Wanchiang) clique" case incriminated more than 90 percent of the leading cadres at ward level in our municipality.

On the instructions of renegade Chiang Ching, they personally fabricated such trumped-up cases as the [words indistinct] the "(?Yeh) County renegade cliques" and "sinister members of the 16 May counterrevolutionary conspiratorial clique in Tientsin." After that, they put forward such slogans as "opposing restoration," "opposing tracking the old road with new shoes" and "opposing old residents with new number plates" inciting the masses to overthrow veteran cadres who [words indistinct] in leading bodies. Again in 1970, they engaged in a so-called "great reorganization," once again purging a large number of cadres who worked at ward level organs and organs of the Tientsin municipal CCP and revolutionary committees.

After the gang of four was smashed, in October 1976, they tried their utmost to idealize the so-called "model in carrying out class struggle in the realm of the superstructure," saying that it was established in accordance with Mao Tsetung line and that it was not established after Chiang Ching came to Tientsin. They also broadcast that they were vigilant against Chiang Ching. They described those vanguards who had actively participated in usurping party and state power as "having been forced" and "passive." They also tried in a hundred and one ways to suppress the masses by establishing a set of rules and setting the keynote. They said that the excellent situation in Tientsin should not be negated and that it was necessary to obtain a firm grasp of the great orientation.

Because they forbade maintaining contact with actual conditions, the movement to expose, criticize and investigate in Tientsin Municipality became cool and quiet, resulting in very serious consequences.



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TIENTSIN'S LIN HU-CHIA RECEIVES NOTED BIOLOGY PROFESSOR

SK120026Y Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 9 Jul 78 SK

[Text] At the invitation of the Tientsin Municipal Scientific Committee, (Lin Man-Chiang), a noted biology professor, made a report on the latest trend of foreign research concerning development of human life and [words indistinct] at an academic forum. Attending the forum were specialists and professors from Tientsin biological and medical science circles and scientific researchers concerned, totaling more than (?100) persons. They sincerely listened to the report given by Professor (Liu Man-chiang) and were greatly educated.

Yesterday afternoon the chairman of the Tientsin Municipal Revolutionary Committee, Lin Hu-chia, received Professor (Liu) and his wife and extended them a warm welcome on their visit to Tientsin. Attending the reception were responsible persons of the departments concerned including (Lo Ying) (Wang Ping), and Professors (Yang Shu-chuan), (Fu Kang-chung) and (Hu Hsien-yu). Professor (Liu Man-chiang) and his company visited the memorial of Premier Chou's revolutionary activities during his days as a youth.

Professor (Liu Man-chiang) and his company arrived in Tientsin on the afternoon of 7 July. On 8 July they were feted by the Tientsin Municipal Scientific Committee and then met a number of Tientsin scientific workers. Professor (Liu Man-chiang) discussed molecular biology and [words indistinct] with them. On the same day, he also visited the (?Institute of Oncology) of Tientsin Medical College and the Biological Department of Nankai University.

Professor (Liu Man-chiang) and his company will leave Tientsin today for Peking.

BRIEFS

HOPEI WHEAT CULTIVATION--The more than 40 million mou of wheat crop in Hopei Province is growing better than in previous years despite serious drought this spring. As a result of efforts to combat the drought, some 35 million mou of wheat fields have been brought under irrigation. Peasants in the southern part of Hopei have begun to harvest wheat. A bumper wheat harvest is expected in the province this year. [Shihchiachuang Hopei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jun 78 OW]

PEKING INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--Peking, 6 Jul--Peking fulfilled 52.5 percent of its annual plan for industrial output value by the end of June, registering a 21.8 percent increase over the same period of last year. Targets for the first half-year were reached in the output of more than 100 major products, including steel, iron, coal, power, chemical fertilizers, motors, cranes and other hoisting equipment, optical instruments, medical apparatus, bicycles and sewing machines. Forty-one fulfilled plans 1 month ahead of time. There was also progress in quality of products, cost reduction, rate of material consumption and in higher profits. The Capital Iron and Steel Company, one of China's major iron and steel 29 days ahead of schedule. Production in the city's chemical industry rose each month this year. Their combined output value in the first 6 months was up 43.8 percent over the same 1977 period. [Peking NCNA in English 0733 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW]

SHANSI COAL PRODUCTION--Taiyuan, 14 Jun--The coal industry in Shansi Province fulfilled its state coal production plan for the first half of 1978 21 days ahead of schedule. The output exceeded the planned target by 5.13 million tons. Shansi Province is the largest supplier of commercial coal in China. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0212 GMT 14 Jun 78 OW]

**WANG EN-MAO LEADS KIRIN STUDY OF PEASANTS BURDENS**

SK121136Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 11 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 10 July the Kirin provincial party committee held a telephone conference to sincerely study the central document relaying the typical experiences fostered by the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee of Hunan Province in regard to lightening irrational burdens on peasants and to implement the important directive given by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua. The first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee Comrade Wang En-mao delivered a speech at the conference. Comrade Mu Lin, Standing Committee member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee, reported the resolutions made by the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee on studying the Hsianghsiang County experience, implementing the spirit of the important central directive, and grasping well the current summer hoeing production.

In his speech, Comrade Wang En-mao said: Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee show great concern for increasing the peasants' incomes and improving their livelihood, and recently approved the Hsianghsiang County experience. This is a very important document which is of great importance in earnestly implementing the party's policies, making efforts to lighten the irrational burdens on peasants, increasing the peasants' incomes, improving the peasants' livelihood, boosting the peasants' socialist enthusiasm, developing agriculture at high speed, promoting the development of industry and other undertakings in building socialism and realizing the new period's general task and the four modernizations. All party committees must pay great attention to implementation of the important directive given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee. It is necessary to take popularization of the Hsianghsiang experience and implementation of the guidelines of the central directive as a current big event in the rural areas, to firmly, practically and successfully grasp them, and to insure achievements are made. We must learn from the Hunan provincial and Hsianghsiang County party committees.

Comrade Wang En-mao said: In implementing the central directive and popularizing the Hsianghsiang County experience, it is necessary to grasp the key link of the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, to arouse the masses and thoroughly carry out investigation and study. Sincere efforts should be made to understand the concrete situation of the existing irrational burdens on the peasants in all communes and brigades, to discover the causes, and to earnestly discuss and study measures for solving the problems. In line with the guidelines of the central directive, we should implement these measures one by one. We should lighten the burdens on peasants one by one as the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee did, have them increase their incomes and bring the peasants enthusiasm into play.

Comrade Wang En-mao also pointed out: Generally speaking to increase peasants' incomes constitutes implementation of the line of the 11th national party congress and the party's policies. On the one hand, it is necessary to develop agricultural production and to insure increases every year. On the other hand, it is necessary to vigorously lighten the irrational burdens on peasants. Only in this way can we insure that the peasants can increase both their production and income and improve their livelihood year after year.

It is necessary to resolutely carry out the principle of running the communes in the spirit of industry and to pursue thrift as well as democracy.

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All tendencies against this principle should be checked. We should mobilize commune members and the masses to carry out democratic supervision of the cadres of communes and brigades and to make public the accounts of commune and brigade economy.

In exposing and criticizing the gang of four, it is necessary to deal blows at the class enemies' sabotage of commune and brigade economy, at capitalist forces and at acts of graft, theft and speculation.

We should totally carry out the spirit of the important directive given by the party Central Committee, implement the party's policy on the rural economy, lighten the irrational burdens on the peasants, bring the peasants' enthusiasm into play, try to realize the 1978 "two breakthroughs"--to create two records in per-unit yield and total output of grain and soy beans, develop agriculture at high speed, and contribute more to the fulfillment of the new period's general task.

In order to implement the spirit of the directive given by the party Central Committee and sincerely study the Hsianghsiang experience on the basis of the actual situation in our province, the Kirin provincial party committee adopted five resolutions as follows:

1. It is necessary to sincerely study the Hsianghsiang experience and the central important directive and to profoundly understand the important significance of the central directive.
2. It is necessary to deeply carry out the movement of "one criticism and two blows" and "two consolidations" in combination with implementation of the party's economic policies, so as to solve problems in lightening the irrational burdens on peasants.
3. All fronts and departments from higher to lower levels should pay attention to the issue of lightening the irrational burdens on peasants.
4. It is necessary to strictly deal with the problem of violations of the economic policy for rural areas and the problem of increasing the irrational burdens on the peasants.
5. In implementing the spirit of the central directive, it is necessary for secretaries to be in command of the work and to have the entire party mobilized. Party committees of the various municipalities, prefectures, chou, leagues, counties and banners should grasp implementation of the spirit of the central directive as a big event and insure that achievements are made without fail.

LIAONING MINING TEAM COMMENDED BY METALLURGICAL MINISTRY

W111033Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

Excerpts] As a red flag unit on our country's metallurgical industry front in learning from Taching, the Wang Chun-shao mining team from the Kungchangling iron mine of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company has made great achievements since its formation in 1972 by holding aloft Chairman Mao's banner and grasping the key link. During the 5 years since its establishment, this team produced 13 million tons of ore, thus matching the output of a medium-sized iron mine. In the first half of this year, it worked hard to further boost production and set new records. Using old equipment from the 1940's and 1950's, it attained new production level of the 1970's by turning out 1.86 million tons of ore.



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Wise leader Chairman Hua is deeply concerned about the metallurgical industry and about the revolutionization of this industry's working force. He recently instructed us to raise the red flag, establish pace setters and commend models such as the Wang Chun-shao mining team.

In accordance with Chairman Hua's instruction, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry recently held a meeting to congratulate the achievements of the Wang Chun-shao mining team from the Kungchangling iron mine of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. Responsible persons from metallurgical industry departments of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and representatives from over 200 mining teams attended the meeting.

Greetings from Vice Premiers Yu Chiu-li and Kang Shih-en and from advanced units in various parts of the country were read at the meeting. Also read was a resolution of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry calling for intensive efforts to learn from and popularize the experience of the Wang Chun-shao mining team. The resolution stated:

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] The experience of the Wang Chun-shao mining team is of vital significance in promoting the metallurgical industry and in furthering the mass movement to learn from Taching and catch up with Kailuan. The revolutionary spirit of the Wang Chun-shao mining team is the Taching spirit being displayed on the metallurgical industry front. Whether or not we learn from this spirit is tantamount to determining whether or not we are truly learning from Taching. As long as all grass-roots units on our metallurgical industry front become units like the Wang-Chun-shao mining team, we will be able to seize the initiative for rapidly developing the metallurgical industry, tap our potentials, create innovations and transformations on the basis of what we already have, and lay a solid foundation for fulfillment of the general task for the new period. [end recording]

At the meeting, responsible persons of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company CCP Committee presented banners and other awards to the Wang Chun-shao mining team and decorated all team members with ribbons and flowers.

#### Commendation Celebrated at Mine

SK080957Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jul 78 SK

[Excerpts] From 2 to 4 July the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry held a meeting at Kungchangling iron mine of Anshan Iron and Steel Company to celebrate the achievements gained by the Wang Chun-shao subteam. The meeting publicly commended all members of the subteam, adopted a resolution on thoroughly studying and spreading the Wang Chun-shao subteam's experience, and called on cadres and workers on the metallurgical industry front to follow Chairman Hua's important directive and to widely and thoroughly study and popularize the Wang Chun-shao subteam's experience.

The resolution of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry stated: Since the founding of this subteam in 1972, it has held high Chairman Mao's great banner, grasped the key link of class struggle and learned from Taching. It has persisted in learning, struggling and working hard, thus building itself into a team as strong as iron and steel and achieving high speed in production.



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This subteam has pioneered a new road in the mining construction field of the metallurgical industry because every member is a hero and has a strong sense of responsibility and urgency in developing the metallurgical industry at high speed.

The resolution pointed out: In carrying out the new Long March, it is necessary to have thousands of Wang Chun-shao on the metallurgical industry front. All leaders should take the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four as the key link, take the process of learning from the Wang Chun-shao subteam as a process of accelerating the ideological revolutionization of the ranks, get rid of the reticent and lax world outlook and abandon the theory of external causes. The leadership should also lead the staff and workers to promote the new Long March in production and construction with a new Long March in ideology.

More than 200 people attended the meeting. They included responsible persons of metallurgical industry bureaus and key enterprises; directors of learn-from-Taching offices; and secretaries of subteam party branches and team leaders from various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions throughout China.

Present at and addressing the meeting were (Li Tung-yeh), deputy secretary of the party leading members' group of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and vice minister of the ministry; Chang I-min, vice minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical industry; Su Yu, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP committee; (Chang Hung-chih), secretary of the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee; (Hsu Shao-hu) and Wang Chun-shao, secretaries of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company CCP Committee; and other leading comrades.

At the meeting, secretary of the Wang Chun-shao subteam party branch (Chang Yung-li) introduced the subteam's experiences in going all out to fight the battle of production in May and June and in scaling new heights in production. Wang Chun-shao, secretary of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company CCP Committee and concurrently secretary of the Rongchangling Iron Mine CCP Committee, introduced experiences in grasping key link to run the mine well and experiences in how the team members (113 in all) strove to be vanguards.

Comrade (Li Tung-yeh), on behalf of the leading party members' group of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, delivered a speech at the meeting. He called on the cadres and workers on the metallurgical industry front throughout China to sincerely study the advanced experiences of the Wang Chun-shao subteam and to insure that the experiences fully blossom and bear fruit on the metallurgical industry front.

Leading comrades present decorated all members of the subteam with red sashes and flowers and presented them with awards. The Metallurgical Industry Department of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee, the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee, and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company CCP Committee respectively presented the Wang Chun-shao subteam with honorable banners. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry also gave the subteam a color television set.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA  
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SINKIANG BROADCASTS REVISED RULES FOR RURAL COMMUNE CADRES

OW101014Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Article 48, "The Three Main Rules of Discipline and the Eight Points for Attention for Party and Government Cadres," of the draft revised regulations for work of the rural people's communes]

[Text] All cadres in the people's commune must aspire to serve the people. They must sincerely regard themselves the people's service personnel, be concerned about the people's livelihood and take to heart their interests. They must share weal and woe with the masses and oppose privileges. They must resist corruption and theft. They must never eat or take home more than their due share.

All cadres in the people's commune must realize that the interests of the state and of the people coincide. They must correctly handle the relationship between the responsibilities to their superior organs and those to the masses. If they encounter any problems in executing instructions from higher authorities, they may voice their views and report them to the higher authorities for proper disposal.

All cadres in the people's commune must seriously abide by the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention for party and government cadres. The three main rules of discipline are:

1. Conscientiously implement the party Central Committee policies, enforce state laws and actively participate in socialist construction;
2. Implement democratic centralism; and
3. Promptly reflect the current situation.

The eight points for attention are:

1. Be concerned about the masses' livelihood;
2. Participate in collective productive labor;
3. Treat other people equally;
4. Consult the masses in all work and be fair and just;
5. Be at one with the masses and oppose privileges;
6. No investigation; no right to speak;
7. Fulfill duties according to the actual situation; and
8. Raise proletarian class consciousness and the political level.

SINKIANG TO HOLD LEARN-FROM-TACHING CONFERENCE 20 JULY

OW071115Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 6 Jul 78 OW

[Text] The Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee has decided to convene the fourth regional conference on learning from Taching in industry in Urumchi Municipality on 20 July.

The regional party committee called on the party committees at various levels on the industry, communications and capital construction fronts in Sinkiang and the workers, cadres and engineering technicians of all nationalities and their dependents to take immediate action to thoroughly study the "Talk at the Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee" delivered by our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao in 1962.

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They must conscientiously implement the "Draft Decision of the CCP Central Committee Concerning Some Problems of Speeding Up the Development of Industry"--also known as the 30-point decision; further intensify the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four in close connection with Sinkiang's actual situation; fully prepare for the convocation of the fourth regional conference on learning from Taching in industry; and welcome the forthcoming conference with outstanding achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

#### TSINGHAI LEARN-FROM-TACHING CONFERENCE CLOSES 4 JULY

OW110845Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] After 9 days of sessions, the Tsinghai provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry came to a victorious conclusion on 4 July. The solemn closing ceremony was held at the provincial people's hall.

Present at the rostrum were principal responsible comrades of the provincial party and revolutionary committees Yang Yen, Ya-pu-lung, Cheng Hsiao-hsien, Hsi-hou-pa, Ma Wan-li and Shen Ling, as well as comrades of delegations from Shensi, Kansu and Ninghsia. Comrade Ya-pu-lung, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, presided over the closing ceremony. Comrade Cheng Hsiao-hsien, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, read a resolution of the provincial party and revolutionary committees which notes the Taching-type enterprises and commends the advanced enterprises, collectives, producers and workers in learning from Taching.

Amid warm applause, Yang Yen, secretary of the provincial party committee, awarded banners to (Kuangming) chemical industrial plant and 19 other Taching-type enterprises which were built in Tsinghai in 1977. Written on the banners is wise leader Chairman Hua's brilliant inscription: "We must hold high the red flag of Taching erected by Chairman Mao." Citations and booklets containing the names of advanced units and individuals were also awarded to Tsinghai No 1 chemical fertilizer plant and 101 other advanced enterprises, the No 1 steel-making workshop under the Sining steel plant and 108 other advanced collectives and (Chiang Ching-te) and 56 other advanced producers and workers in learning from Taching.

After the awards were given, Comrade Shen Ling, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered a closing speech. He said:

[Begin recording] Comrades, through the joint efforts of all participants, the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry has successfully completed all planned tasks and has ended today. During the conference the participants diligently studied the brilliant works of great leader and teacher Chairman Mao and his talk at the 1962 enlarged session of the CCP Central Committee, the important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and other leading comrades in the central authorities on learning from Taching, and the documents of the working meeting on the provincial conference on learning from Taching in industry.

At present, the industrial and communications front has scored achievements in the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. But, judging from the situation as a whole, a lot still has to be done in investigation work [words indistinct].

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, all leaders must adopt firm, clear-cut stands and go all out in launching offensives. Investigations must continue without let-up. It is necessary to straighten out the individuals and incidents associated with the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. [end recording]

## BRIEFS

**KANSU SCRAP MATERIAL**--The staff and workers of the supply and marketing front in Kansu have scored outstanding achievements in recovering waster and scrap materials. The value of total waste and scrap materials recovered in Kansu was 18.5 million yuan in 1977, up 19 percent compared with 1976. The value of total scrap recovered from this January to May reached 7.57 million yuan, up 6.1 percent compared with last year's same period and surpassing the best level in the same period in history. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 7 Jul 78 HK]

**KANSU RAILWAY BUREAU**--Peking 9 Jun--PEOPLE'S DAILY on 9 June frontpaged a report on the Lanchow Railway Bureau of Kansu Province which consolidated its leading body and selected all cadres in the course of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four". As a result, an average of 2,187.9 cars was loaded daily in May, topping the January figure by 344.9 cars. An average of 2,461 cars was unloaded daily, topping the January figure by 295 cars. The volume of freight handled from January to May was 42.7 percent of the annual plan. The report said that in January 1977, Chairman Hua and the Party Central Committee expeditiously sent in a leading work group and nearly 600 cadres of the railway engineer corps to aid the Lanchow Railway Bureau. Consequently, a new bureau party committee leading body was established. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1320 GMT 9 Jun 78 OW] By 24 June, the Lanchow Railway Bureau had overfulfilled the transportation plans for the first 6 months 6 days ahead of schedule. The volume of transportation of various key materia's, coal, petroleum, iron sulfide, iron and steel increased from 8.2 to 69.2 percent as compared with the same period last year. This year, the volume of freight transport assigned by the state to the Lanchow Railway Bureau increased by 13 percent as compared with last year. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 4 Jul 78 HK]

**SIAN SCIENTIFIC LECTURES**--In response to Chairman Hua's call to raise the country's scientific and cultural levels, the Sian Municipal CCP Committee has organized four lectures since this March on science and technology. Wang Lin, first secretary of the municipal CCP Committee and other leading party members attended the lectures. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 6 Jul 78 HK]

**TIBETAN STUDENTS IN SHENSI**--A farm machinery study course for Tibetan students opened at Northwest Agricultural College on 29 June. The 2-year course is aimed at training the students as medium-grade machinery technicians. It is hoped that the 50 Tibetan students will actively contribute to speeding up agricultural mechanization in Tibet upon their return to the autonomous region. [Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Jul 78 HK]

**NINGSIA LAMBING**--Peking, 28 May--A total of 1.05 million young lambs have been delivered in Ningsia this spring, showing an increase of 20 percent compared with the corresponding period of last year. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0106 GMT 28 May 78 OW]



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